

Beirut saved from 'catastrophe'

BEIRUT (AP) — A Soviet-made mine blasted the engine room of an Egyptian container ship docked at the Beirut port on Monday. Police said they defused two other such mines planted on a freighter carrying explosive material, saving the city from "a catastrophe." No casualties were reported aboard the Egyptian Express Carrier-4, police said. One police source said the two mines were attached to the body of a Filipino freighter docked at the port's "A" basin which is controlled by the "Lebanese Forces," a coalition of rightist militias. The Filipino ship, whose name was withheld, was loaded with "nitric acid and glycerine," the source said. "The mines were safely defused Sunday night. Their explosion would have mixed the two chemicals that form nitroglycerin, a powerful explosive, and caused a catastrophe," the source added. He refused to disclose further details. The Voice of Lebanon radio said four other mines exploded harmlessly in the harbour overnight. It did not say where in the harbour the mines were planted. The broadcast said a bomb planted in a container truck carrying 25,000 litres of liquefied gas, failed to explode because of "a technical fault." It said the bomb was supposed to go off as the truck drove through east Beirut.



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King congratulates Sri Lanka

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein on Monday sent a cable to Sri Lankan President Junius Jayewardene congratulating him on his country's Independence Day. In his cable, King Hussein wished the Sri Lankan president and people further progress and prosperity.

Muasher holds talks in Syria

DAMASCUS (Petra) — Minister of Industry and Trade and Supply Rajai Al Muasher, who arrived here on Sunday, held talks on Monday with Syrian Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Mohammad Al Imadi, Minister of Industry Ali Al Tarabulsi and Minister of Supply Riyadh Al Haj Khalil. Dr. Muasher told Petra trade and economic relations between the two countries and means of strengthening them were reviewed during the meetings. The talks also touched on joint ventures between the two countries.

TCC plans 27,000 new lines

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Telecommunications Corporation (TCC) will this year implement a project which will provide 27,000 new telephone numbers in the areas of Wadi Al Seer, Sweileh and Marka, Minister of Communications and TCC Chairman Muhiuddin Al Hussein announced Monday. The minister said the expansion project, to be financed by a Japanese loan of JD 27 million, entails setting up new telephone networks in the three areas to meet the increasing demand for telephone services.

Shevardnadze begins E. Berlin visit

BERLIN (AP) — Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze laid wreaths Monday at memorials to Nazi victims and fallen Soviet soldiers in East Berlin, the official East German ADN news agency said.

MEA staff call for reopening of airport

BEIRUT (R) — Beirut airport remained closed for the second day on Monday as employees of Lebanon's national Middle East Airlines (MEA) called for its reopening. "Allow the airport to recover its activity because it is our only true window on the world," a statement by the employees' trade union said. Meanwhile, MEA Chairman Salim Salam attended meetings at the airport to discuss the closure.

Maclean dies

FRANKFURT (AP) — Alistair Maclean, the author of "The Guns of Navarone" and one of Britain's leading postwar writers, died Monday in Munich. He was 64. David Bell, a spokesman for the British embassy in Bonn, said Maclean died "after an illness." He said he could not specify the exact cause of death, nor say why Maclean was in the Bavarian capital. The Scottish-born Maclean was also the author of "Ice Station Zebra" (1963) and many other adventure novels.

INSIDE

- U.S. demands immediate release of American journalist held in Iran, page 2
- Greater Amman Council meets today, page 3
- Playing that failed scenario once again, by Rami G. Khouri, page 4
- Foreign students lament cash shortage in Yugoslavia, page 5
- Lincker and Maradona go on scoring spree, page 6
- Kuwaiti oil company suffers 74% drop in profits, page 7
- India evacuates border villages, page 8

Iraq keeps up heavy air blitz on Iran

BAHRAIN (Agencies) — Iraq kept up its pressure on Iranian towns and cities on Monday with more air attacks in a blitz that started three weeks ago after Iran launched a ground offensive on the southern war front.

Iran vowed to avenge the deaths of 68 school girls it claimed were killed Sunday in a raid on Mianeh, 400 kilometres northwest of Tehran.

Baghdad reported more fierce fighting on the southern front of the 6½-year war, where Iran launched a drive on Basra, Iraq's second city, on Jan. 9.

Iranian reports said Iraqi jets on Monday hit five towns and cities, in what Tehran's war information headquarters called a "psychological war," killing or wounding a number of people.

Tehran Radio said Mianeh, where 150 people were injured in Sunday's raid on two schools, was targeted again, while the northwestern provincial capital of Urmia was also hit.

Tehran's Kayhan newspaper said Iraqi planes also struck Nahavand, Marivan, and Manjil. It was the first reported attack on

Manjil, 220 kilometres northwest of Tehran and near a big dam. Baghdad said its warplanes attacked targets in the central city of Esfahan and at Rezaizadeh (renamed Urmia) following intensive raids on Sunday.

Iraq, which renewed calls for its people to build and use air raid shelters, said Iranian planes attacked "military and economic" targets at Al Amarah, 160 kilometres north of Basra.

Iraq said it shot down two Iranian warplanes and Iran said it downed one Iraqi fighter-bomber as ground battles raged east of Basra in an Iranian offensive launched Jan. 9.

Iraqi President Saddam Hussein said Sunday night his troops had "broken the back" of the Iranian offensive near Basra.

Defence Minister General Adnan Khairallah said recent battles around the city had left at

least 80,000 Iranians dead and up to 200,000 wounded.

"We have slaughtered the invaders in hours, not days, and if the Tehran leaders are true to themselves, let them have the courage to tell their people the truth," he said.

An Iraqi military spokesman later reported air raids Monday on other Iranian centres, adding that all aircraft returned safely.

The Iraqi News Agency (INA), meanwhile, said Iraqi jets had killed anti-Baghdad Kurdish guerrilla leader Idris Barzani after his whereabouts in Iran were located.

The Iranian news agency (IRNA) said Sunday that Idris, who was in his 40s, had died of heart failure.

In a related development, an Israeli expert said Monday Israel should end its weapons sales to Iraq and begin backing Iraq in the Gulf war in exchange for Baghdad's support of Middle East peace efforts.

Amaziah Baram, a lecturer on the Gulf region at Haifa University, said Israel's support of Iraq in the war with Iraq had ended up making both countries a "bigger

(Continued on page 2)

Armed settlers block Palestinian vehicles on major road in Gaza

GAZA CITY, Occupied Gaza Strip, (AP) — Dozens of armed Jewish settlers used about 30 of their cars to barricade a main road Monday in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, stopping Palestinian motorists during the morning rush hour, residents said.

About 30 cars belonging to Jewish settlers blocked the road from Gaza City to Khan Younis for about three hours from 8 a.m. to about 11 a.m. The highway links the two major Arab towns of the Gaza Strip where 600,000 Palestinians live alongside about 2,000 Jewish settlers.

Jewish settlers "protested" after Arabs allegedly used a metal tube to smash the front windshield of a car carrying four people from the settlement of Ganei Tal south of here.

There were no injuries in the incident. But the settlers decided "to make the Arabs feel what it means when you can't safely travel on the road," said Tzvi Handel, a Jewish settler from Ganei Tal.

Handel told AP that the settlers blocked the road with about 30 of their cars after making sure Israeli vehicles carrying teachers and food supplies safely passed.

Reuven Rosenblatt, leader of the Jewish settlers, said the "protesters" agreed to disperse after talking with Yitzhak Mordechai, chief of the Israeli army's southern command.

"Eight Jewish cars were stoned on Sunday... a situation when a Jew can't safely pass and an Arab travels freely is impossible," Rosenblatt said, adding that "now the army promised to assume control of the situation."

An Israeli soldier in Gaza City said Palestinians threw stones at soldiers on patrol early Monday. No-one was hurt and no arrests were made, said the soldier.

Israel Radio reported two other Israeli cars were damaged after being stoned by Palestinians near the Arab township of Deir Al Balah.

A Palestinian source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told AP that Israeli military authorities ordered the closure of

Deir Al Balah high school for three days following a demonstration Monday.

Merchants and students also closed shops and schools in Khan Younis, a town of over 30,000. A small red, green, black and white Palestinian flag hung from an electric pole opposite the Khan Younis mosque.

The flag is outlawed by the Israeli occupation authorities. Elsewhere in the Gaza Strip, "sporadic demonstrations and stone-throwing took place," said an Israeli army spokeswoman.

There has been repeated violence since Jan. 24 over an Israeli decision to deport Mohammad Dahlan, a 23-year-old Khan Younis resident accused of being an activist for the Palestine Liberation Organisation.

On Sunday, a Jewish settler shot and wounded a 20-year-old Palestinian construction worker. Last week, Israeli troops killed Ahmed Salim Al Naftal, an 18-year-old Palestinian, and wounded two others during violent demonstrations in Khan Younis.

One Grad struck and badly damaged the home of the vice president of the Supreme Shi'ite council, Sheikh Mohammad Mehdi Shamseddine, 55. He and his wife were taken to hospital with light shrapnel injuries, sources close to the cleric said.

As the battles raged in Beirut, security sources in the South Lebanese port of Sidon said tension rose between Amal militia-men and fighters of the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God) in the key disputed village of Maghdoush.

The alert came after Hizbollah men blocked an attempt by Amal to move forward and replace a neutral buffer force separating Amal and Palestinian fighters.

The neutral force deployed there on Thursday to replace some 500 fighters loyal to Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat who withdrew unilaterally from the positions on Thursday.

In Damascus, Amal leader Nabih Berri told reporters the attack on Sheikh Shamseddine's home was a "serious escalation which could not be overlooked."

Mr. Berri, whose men fought an hour-long battle at the weekend with militiamen of the Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) in streets of west Beirut, warned that he would place artillery in the Druze-controlled mountain areas overlooking the Lebanese capital.

Speaking after talks with Syrian officials or the situation in South Lebanon and around the refugee camps, Mr. Berri said the missile that hit Sheikh Shamseddine's home had been fired from mountains where pro-Syrian Palestinian fighters were deployed.

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Mr. Casey entered the hospital and underwent surgery for a brain tumour Dec. 18, shortly before he was to return to Congress to continue testifying about the Iran-contra affair. During his hospitalisation, it also was disclosed that he had been treated earlier for cancer of the prostate.

On Capitol Hill, Mr. Casey has testified at length about the CIA's role in arms shipments to Iran. He conceded that the intelligence agency became involved in the secret dealings with Iran in the summer and fall of 1985, before Mr. Reagan issued formal authorisation.

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(Continued on page 2)

Crown Prince receives Swareddahab

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan met here on Monday with Field Marshal Abdul Rahman Swareddahab, former head of the military council in Sudan, who is now on a visit to Jordan.

Marshal Swareddahab voiced his country's appreciation and gratitude to Jordan for its help to the Sudanese people to overcome the consequences of famine and drought. During the meeting Prince Hassan and Marshal Swareddahab reviewed Jordanian-Sudanese relations and means to promote bilateral cooperation.

Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh and Sudan's ambassador to Jordan were present at the meeting at the Royal Court.

Later, Prince Hassan and Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath hosted a lunch for Marshal Swareddahab and his wife. Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Qasem, Mr. Abu Odeh and Planning Minister Taher Kanaan as well as the Sudanese ambassador to Jordan also attended the lunch.

Earlier Monday, Marshal Swareddahab was received by Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker in the presence of the Chief of Staff and other senior army officers.

Marshal Swareddahab also visited the Martyr's Monument in Amman.

Marshal Swareddahab is credited with restoring democracy to Sudan after toppling President Jafar Numeiri in a coup in 1985. He stepped down handing over

(Continued on page 2)



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan confers with Field Marshal Abdul Rahman Swareddahab of Sudan on Monday (Petra photo)

Beirut suffers worst Amal-PLO shelling

BEIRUT (R) — Heavy tank and rocket fire shook Beirut on Monday as Shi'ite Muslim Amal militiamen and Palestinian fighters battled around two refugee camps in the worst "camps war" fighting this year, residents said.

Grad rockets whistled and slammed into residential areas well away from the centre of the fighting around Bourj Al Barajneh and Shatila camps in southern Beirut.

Militia sources said at least two people died and nine were wounded in at least three hours of fighting on Monday, but said they feared the toll would rise.

The Amal-Palestinian war for control of five Palestinian camps in Beirut and South Lebanon has caused at least 750 deaths since last September. Repeated international mediation attempts have all failed.

Explosions could be heard several kilometres from the camps. Residents rushed for shelter and ambulances raced through the streets, sirens wailing.

"The streets are deserted and shells are falling everywhere at a rate of five a minute," said one resident of the southern suburbs contacted by telephone as he cowered with his family in a corridor.

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King thanks House speaker

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable of thanks to Lower House of Parliament Speaker Akel Al Fayed in reply to a cable the King received from Mr. Fayed on Friday. In his cable, the speaker expressed his House's appreciation for the comprehensive address which the King delivered to the 5th summit of the Organisation of Islamic Conference which concluded last week in Kuwait. In his reply cable, King Hussein said: "We deeply appreciated your cable which conveyed your true national feelings and those of the House members on the occasion of the address delivered at the OIC summit in Kuwait in which we outlined the basic and firm principles of our stands vis-a-vis the various causes which concern the Arab and Islamic nations in order to achieve Arab and Islamic solidarity, regain our holy places, and the Iran-Iraq war, halt the Lebanese crisis and the camps war in Lebanon."

Five more American hostages face death threat in Lebanon

BEIRUT (Agencies) — The pro-Iranian Islamic Jihad group, which holds two Americans and three Frenchmen, warned Monday it would kill them if the United States intervened forcibly in Lebanon or elsewhere in the Middle East.

"The hostages will perish in case of any military attempts against Muslims in the area and especially in Lebanon," the group said in a typed statement delivered to an international news agency in Beirut.

The message, addressed to the American people, families of the hostages and world public opinion, came with a black and white photograph of U.S. journalist Terry Anderson, kidnapped in west Beirut on March 16, 1985.

The threat appeared to be a response to last week's orders by the U.S. navy to move warships in the Mediterranean towards Lebanon and send a five-ship task force towards the main Iran-Iraq warfront near Basra in the northern Gulf.

Islamic Jihad also holds U.S. agronomist Thomas Sutherland and three Frenchmen — diplomats Marcel Courat and Marcel Fontaine and journalist Jean-Paul Kauffmann.

The group claims to have killed two Western hostages already, U.S. diplomat William Buckley in 1985 and French sociologist Michel Seurat in February last year.

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Lebanese leaders say Waite was 'arrested'

DAMASCUS (Agencies) — Lebanese militia leaders Nabih Berri and Walid Junblatt said Monday they believed British church envoy Terry Waite had been arrested, not kidnapped.

Mr. Waite, lay aide to the archbishop of Canterbury, disappeared in west Beirut on Jan. 20 on his latest mission to free foreign hostages in Lebanon.

Mr. Berri, of the Shi'ite Muslim Amal militia, and Druze chief Junblatt made their comments to reporters after separate meetings with Syrian Vice-President Abdul Halim Khaddam.

"I believe he is arrested... but don't think he is kidnapped," Mr. Junblatt said.

Mr. Berri said: "What I know is that Waite is arrested now."

Mr. Junblatt, whose Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) was holding Mr. Waite's security, said: "I'm still looking for him. I'm worried for his safety, terribly worried."

Mr. Junblatt said he has received no response from the kidnappers to his offer to be held instead of Mr. Waite.

It was not immediately clear what they meant by the term "arrested."

In apparent reference to protection given to Mr. Waite by the PSP before he disappeared, Mr. Berri said: "Amal is against that... we are always against this way. Anyway, we are not the ones who protect."

A U.S. television network said Sunday that Mr. Waite had been taken hostage by pro-Iranian Lebanese extremists who are holding him in east Lebanon.

Quoting unnamed sources in Syria, ABC Television news said

Mr. Waite was being held against his will.

The sources told ABC that Mr. Waite would be freed if the United States guaranteed it would not intervene militarily in Lebanon or against Iran in its six-year-old war against Iraq.

The archbishop of Canterbury, Robert Runcie, has written to the speaker of the Iranian parliament asking for help in the search for Mr. Waite. Mr. Runcie's office said in London.

The archbishop's office refused to comment on a report from Beirut that Mr. Waite had been detained by Shi'ite militiamen.

The spokeswoman said that contact had been made with key people in Beirut in the past few days, adding:

"There have been no new developments overnight. We are awaiting further information from Lebanon on Terry Waite's wellbeing."

"This may well take some time. However, we reiterate that we have no definite information that Terry Waite is being held against his will," the spokeswoman added.

Senior British officials on Monday dismissed suggestions that Mr. Waite was not seen as a British responsibility because he was not on a government mission.

"Of course Mr. Waite is our responsibility in that he is a British citizen. He has always acted independently of the British government and that has been part of his success. But that does not change the fact that we are doing everything we can to find him," said (Prime Minister Margaret) Thatcher as is concerned as anyone else," one senior official said.

Landslide win forecast for Aquino charter

MANILA (Agencies) — President Corason Aquino on Monday appeared headed for a landslide victory in a plebiscite for a constitution that would give her a fresh mandate to face down her political and military foes.

With more than 1,000 of the country's 87,000 precincts tallied, the latest vote count by the independent National Citizens Movement for Free Elections (NAMFRE) said the constitution was ahead by 359,766 votes to 103,816 — or 76 to 22 per cent, with a small number of abstentions.

A private radio network, DZRH, said the charter was leading by 1.4 million votes to 545,810 votes against. The station has nation-wide affiliates.

Mrs. Aquino's own spokesman predicted that voter approval of the constitution would be of landslide proportions — gathering more than 65 per cent of the vote.

The 54-year-old president campaigned across the country for the new charter saying a vote in favour would legitimise her revolutionary government and bluntly tell her enemies the people approved of her stewardship of a divided nation.

The vote on the constitution, which returns the Philippines to constitutional democratic rule and grants Mrs. Aquino a six-year term in office, is her first voter test since she came to power almost a year ago in a revolt that toppled strongman Ferdinand Marcos.

U.S. demands immediate release of journalist arrested in Tehran

TEHRAN (AP) — A Wall Street Journal reporter has been detained in Iran after being invited there on a tour with other foreign journalists. The newspaper said it did not know the reason and asked for his immediate release.

The Swiss Foreign Ministry announced Sunday that the reporter, American Gerald F. Seib, had been detained the day before. Hours after the detention, Iran said a person posing as a journalist had been accused of spying.

Iran's official Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), monitored in Nicosia, Cyprus, said Saturday night a "spy of the Zionist regime" was arrested after entering the country with a false passport and disguised as a journalist. It did not identify the person by name or nationality.

In New York, an official of the Wall Street Journal said it learned through diplomatic channels that Seib was being held. "We have not been informed of any reason for this detention," Managing Editor Norman Pearlstine said.

"Jerry Seib is a highly respected foreign correspondent

and there can be no basis for his detention," Pearlstine said in a statement. "We are seeking explanations through Iranian and other diplomatic channels. We hope any confusion will be cleared up and we are requesting his immediate release from detention and from Iran."

"We are aware of an Iranian news agency report on Saturday claiming that an Israeli spy has been arrested in Tehran. We want to emphasize that this report cited no name or nationality," Pearlstine said.

In Bern, Foreign Ministry spokesman Michel Pache said the Swiss ambassador in Tehran asked for an appointment with an Iranian Foreign Ministry official to protest the detention. He said he did not know if it would be granted.

Seib was taken into a van with the Swiss diplomat outside Seib's hotel about 6 p.m. Saturday,

Swiss officials said.

Because of the timing of tours to the war front, most of the visiting reporters overstayed their five-day press visas, but all except Seib had no problem either obtaining extensions or leaving with expired visas.

When Seib applied Thursday for a visa extension, planning to leave Friday morning, authorities kept his passport.

Seib received a series of telephone calls to his hotel room from a man who identified himself as "Jallali" and said there was a minor problem that could not be resolved until Saturday. In Iran government offices are closed Friday.

Seib told colleagues the man told him his name resembled that of someone Iranian authorities were seeking, but the confusion could be resolved Saturday. Officials at the Iranian Foreign Ministry gave the same explanation when Seib called them.

But on Saturday, when Seib went to the Iranian Immigration Department office to which "Jallali" had directed him, officials said they did not know where his passport was or what the problem

was.

Seib told colleagues he spent the rest of Saturday afternoon with Swiss officials. He returned briefly to his hotel, and was leaving again when he and the diplomat were detained.

There have been no recent arrests of Western journalists in Iran. Other Westerners have been arrested on espionage charges.

The U.S. State Department Sunday demanded the release of the American reporter.

A department spokesman said Seib "should be released immediately and allowed to depart forthwith."

The State Department spokesman said Switzerland, which represents the United States in Iran, had confirmed Seib's arrest.

He said the United States did not know why the reporter was arrested because he had a proper passport and was in Iran at the invitation of the Iranian government.

Seib has been based in Cairo for the Journal since January 1985. He reports on the Middle East with his wife, Barbara Rosewicz, who is also a Journal reporter.

Pentagon reportedly knew of private arms sales to Iran

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. Defense Department officials knew a year ago that private arms dealers were trying to ship U.S. weapons worth more than \$1 billion to Iran but did not try to stop them, the New York Times reported Monday.

Quoting confidential documents and participants in the scheme, the Times said the illegal efforts were allowed to continue because the officials hoped to gain intelligence information, including data on Iran and access to advanced Soviet tanks that Iran captured from Iraq.

The newspaper said the Pentagon confirmed it was told of the private efforts as early as December 1985. But arms dealers said some high government officials knew of the project by early 1984, it added.

The private efforts, named the Demavand Project for Iran's highest mountain, continued as the Reagan administration was arranging for the official sale of arms to Iran, an operation that has caused the worst crisis of President Reagan's six years in office.

The total value of the weapons was more than \$1 billion, the paper said. They included Harpoon and Sidewinder missiles, 30 F-4 fighters, 50 M-48 tanks and at least 25 attack helicopters.

The New York Times said no one it interviewed was sure the F-4s were delivered to Iran, but Iraqi military sources say a greater number of the fighters have been flying for Iran since last year.

The newspaper said deliveries to the Tehran government went far beyond the 2,000 anti-tank missiles and parts for 235 Hawk missiles that the Reagan administration has admitted selling to Iran.

Major European banks had extensive contacts with the arms dealers, providing bank accounts and money and in one case, co-signing a sales contract for the planes, it said.

Oueddei calls for negotiated peace

PARIS (AP) — Chad rebel leader Goukouni Oueddei, in a report published Monday by the Libyan News Agency JANA, praised Libya as Chad's "natural ally," and repeated his call for a negotiated peace settlement in the 20-year war in Chad.

The agency, monitored in Cairo, said Mr. Goukouni issued a press statement Sunday calling on African heads of state to continue their efforts toward finding a peaceful solution to the war.

It quoted him as saying: "I stress that I am not a prisoner and I am free in my contacts and movements and my meeting with the world press twice at my residence is a case in point."

It did not say when the meetings took place. Mr. Goukouni was widely reported to have been held under house arrest after a shooting affair between his guards and Libyan soldiers at his residence in Tripoli last year.

His forces in northern Chad turned against their former Libyan allies, and the government of President Hissene Habre took advantage of the situation to drive north in December, capturing two important locations deep in northern Chad occupied by the



Goukouni Oueddei

Libyans and rebels since 1983.

JANA quoted Mr. Goukouni as saying the confrontation between his forces "and Libya ... our natural ally" — which claims to have no troops in Chad — "was a result of misunderstanding caused by elements hostile to the interests of Libyan and Chadian peoples and it was not a deliberate act by either side."

Mr. Goukouni was quoted as saying that recent "political and military developments" were

"very rich in events which I am not going to cite in detail." But, he said, because it could potentially lead to "internationalization of the Chadian conflict," a quick solution had to be found.

He was quoted as reiterating a statement he made last Oct. 16 confirming "my readiness ... to find a political solution," and called for an immediate ceasefire and talks.

JANA quoted Mr. Goukouni as saying that "Libya is our sanctuary and natural ally, for it supported us in the past and at present and will surely support us in the future."

Mr. Goukouni made similar statements on Sunday in a telephone interview with the Radio France International (RFI).

In the Chadian capital, N'Djamena, Information Minister Moumine Togo Hamidi said that "Goukouni is a hostage, and he knows it."

In a telephone interview with RFI last Oct. 17, Mr. Goukouni, who had not been heard of for several months, said he was a "prisoner of the Libyans" and called on his supporters to start unconditional talks with the Habre government.

Israeli premier criticises Abu Ghazala

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir accused Egyptian Defence Minister Muhammad Abdul Halim Abu Ghazala of taking an anti-Israeli line despite their two countries' 1979 peace treaty.

Shamir's comments, in an interview on Israeli state radio, followed newspaper reports that Marshal Abu Ghazala described Israel as Egypt's main enemy during a speech in Cairo last month.

"In our eyes, these statements are unwelcome and should not be made (when) two countries maintain peaceful relations," Shamir

said. "We know the Egyptian defence minister tends to express himself in this manner. This is discouraging."

Israel's first ambassador to Egypt, Elihu Ben-Elissar of Shamir's right-wing Likud Bloc, has called for a protest to the Egyptian government.

Shamir said Israel did not plan any immediate steps in response to the reported speech. "We should just note these things down and take them into account in the future," he said.

Reports of the speech to a closed meeting of the Defence

and National Security Committee of Egypt's People's Assembly appeared in the Israeli daily Ha'aretz and As Saffir in Beirut.

Ha'aretz said Marshal Abu Ghazala's comments were first leaked to Western diplomats. It also quoted him as saying military cooperation between Egypt and Syria could lead to a crushing defeat of Israel.

A text of the speech released by the Egyptian government and printed in the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper quoted him as reaffirming Egypt's commitment to the peace treaty with Israel.

Spain sends Civil Guards to Melilla after clashes

MELILLA (R) — Spain flew extra riot police to its tiny disputed North African enclave of Melilla Monday following weekend ethnic disturbances in which more than 40 people were injured and several Muslim leaders detained, officials said.

Residents said police patrolled streets in Muslim areas, and many Muslim-owned shops remained closed in protest at the clashes, the worst since residents of Moroccan origin began demanding Spanish citizenship over a year ago.

Hospital sources said one Muslim was in critical condition and another had lost an eye. They were among four Muslims shot Sunday night in clashes which left 17 policemen and 20 protesters injured.

Italy frees Hindawi's cousin

GENOA, Italy (R) — Italian authorities have provisionally released Awni Hindawi, the cousin of two men convicted of attacks in London and West Berlin, jail sources said Monday.

Awni Hindawi was arrested last June and accused of belonging to an armed band, shortly after his cousin Nezar Hindawi had been charged in London with attempting to blow up an Israeli airliner by dumping his Irish girlfriend in go aboard at Heathrow Airport with a bomb in her luggage.

Nezar, who had written letters

to Awni which had been intercepted by police, was later found guilty and sentenced to 45 years jail.

Nezar's brother Ahmad Hasi was convicted last year of involvement in an attack on a German-Arab Friendship Society in West Berlin which caused several injuries.

Judicial sources said Awni Hindawi, a 26-year-old student of political science at the University of Genoa, had been released through lack of evidence, on condition that he remain at Sassello, a small town not far from the city.

Iraq keeps up heavy air blitz Gates to succeed Casey in CIA

(Continued from page 1)

threat" to Israel.

"If Iraq falls and Khomeini conquers Baghdad, I say woe to Israel, woe to the United States," Mr. Baram said at a media seminar at Hebrew University.

He said Iraqi leaders were "extremely worried" about Israeli arms sales to Iran. "It's not that we're selling so much — but we're selling essential parts and equipment," Mr. Baram said.

He said the sales, which American investigators estimate at as much as \$50 million, may help Iran win the war. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said last month the arms were not enough to tip the balance in the Gulf conflict.

Mr. Baram said the reported sale of between 500 to 2,000 American-made Tom missiles "are enough to threaten half the Iraqi tank force. This is not peanuts."

He said Israel should "sell Iraq an Israeli pledge — an honest pledge — not to sell more arms to Iran."

He said Israel could offer Baghdad "limited" military intelligence and spare parts Iraq cannot get from its main arms supplier, the Soviet Union.

In exchange, Israel should de-

mand "political concessions," including Iraq's recognition of the Jewish state and "unequivocal support for the peace process," Mr. Baram said.

Israel has said it sold weapons to Iran in response to a U.S. request to help free American hostages. But it also supported Tehran as part of a strategy to keep the costly Gulf war going and reduce the "threat" posed to Israel's eastern flank by both Iran and Iraq.

But instead, Mr. Baram said, the Israeli strategy has increased the likelihood that a victorious Iran could ally with Syria and with a client Iraqi state in a war against Israel.

Likewise, the extended war has strengthened the Iraqi army, already one of the most well-equipped in the Arab World, and made it a bigger threat to the Jewish state, Mr. Baram said.

He said the Iraqi army has more than tripled in size from 12 to 40 divisions, with more than one million troops, since the Gulf war began.

The so-called "Iraq supporters" feared a fully-equipped Iraqi army, Mr. Baram said. "But the longer the war, the better they got. The army didn't just grow, it got better."

Casey quits CIA; Gates named successor

(Continued from page 1)

Mr. Casey's resignation comes five days after a Senate select committee on intelligence report said that his testimony on the CIA role in the Iran arms deal "was general in nature" and left many unanswered questions.

In the continuing "Iran-scam," a Senate committee investigating the controversy has not yet decided whether to ask Mr. Reagan

to turn over "personal notes" which might shed light on his knowledge of the complicated affair, panel members said.

Mr. Reagan made a series of notes which "would include some of his official activities and indeed there would be something on Iran" in them, White House spokesman Don Mathes acknowledged Sunday.

Mr. Casey's resignation comes five days after a Senate select committee on intelligence report said that his testimony on the CIA role in the Iran arms deal "was general in nature" and left many unanswered questions.

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TV & RADIO		WHAT'S GOING ON		FOR THE TRAVELLER		USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.	
JORDAN TELEVISION Tel: 77311/19		TODAY'S EVENTS		QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT		EMERGENCIES	
PROGRAMME ONE		EXHIBITIONS		OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)		NIGHT DUTY	
15:30	Koran	A painting exhibition by Saley Abu Shindi at the Petra Gallery — Wadi Saqa (until Feb. 5).		This information is supplied by The Royal Jordanian Information Department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53320-5, where it should always be verified.		AMMAN: Dr. We'el Kartabil 613035 Dr. Abdul Wahab Awad 846070 Sakana pharmacy 636730 Neyrokh pharmacy 723672 Khalaf pharmacy 778653 First pharmacy 661912 Sahib pharmacy 660856	
15:50	Programme review	An exhibition of photos from Pompidou Centre in Paris at the French Cultural Centre (until Feb. 12).		ARRIVALS ROYAL JORDANIAN FLIGHTS (Terminal 1)		Taxis: ayyali taxi 665030 Tadma taxi 644660 Tamer taxi 666417 Amman taxi 842674 Raghad taxi 842400 Raqab taxi 736428 Saei taxi 776131	
15:55	Cartoons	WESTERN FOLK AND FILM WEEK		08:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ) 09:20 Agaba (RJ) 09:25 Cairo (RJ) 09:25 Jeddah (RJ) 09:30 Dubai, Abu Dhabi (RJ) 09:35 Dhahran, Kuwait (RJ) 09:40 Doha, Bahrain (RJ) 09:45 New York, Vienna (RJ) 09:50 Athens (RJ) 09:55 Paris, Brussels (RJ) 10:00 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ) 10:15 Istanbul (RJ) 10:40 Tripoli (RJ) 10:45 Rome (RJ)		REED: Dr. Awad Ensieh 273891 ZARQA: Dr. Azmi Muna 991355 Khalaf pharmacy (—)	
16:30	Ecology Workshop	ABC NEWS		CHURCHES		GENERAL	
17:00	Paddy Brewster	The ABC News at 7:00 p.m. at the American Centre.		St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 624590. Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Luweibdeh, Tel. 637440. De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabbal Hmeisn, Tel. 661757. Terzantina Church (Roman Catholic), Jabbal Luweibdeh, Mass in Italian language, meet every Saturday at 5:30 p.m. Tel. 622356. Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Aboli, Tel. 623541. Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabbal Amman, Tel. 678906. Armenian Catholic Church Astrafieh, Tel. 771331. Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, Tel. 773251. St. Yohann Church (Syrian Orthodox) Astrafieh, 771751. Amman International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shamsiah, Tel. 671534. Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabbal Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Sani), Tel. 811295. Eshabaw Congregation (Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabbal Amman, Tel. 605974.		Jordan Television 77311/19 Radio Jordan 77411/19 Ministry of Tourism 64231 Hotel complaints 666412 Price complaints 661176 Telephone Information 12 Jordan and Middle East calls 10 Oman calls 17 Rover service 11	
17:30	Festivals of the World	VOICE OF AMERICA		OTHER FLIGHTS (Terminal 2)		HOSPITALS	
18:00	Religious programme	MW 1260 & SW 7000, 9565, 11740, 11925 and 12210 Hz		11:35 Cairo (MS) 13:15 Moscow (SU) 13:45 Kuwait (KU) 15:10 Riyadh (SV) 15:45 Rome (RJ) 20:00 Zurich, Lucerne (SR) 21:00 Frankfurt (LH) 22:30 Baghdad (IA) 08:30 London, Cairo (RA)		Hussein Medical Centre 813813/252 Khalaf Hospital, J. Amn 644231/6 Akhil Maternity, J. Amn 642441/2 Jabbal Amman Maternity 642362 Malhas, J. Amman 626140 Palestine, Shamsiah 641171/4 Shamsiah Hospital 645845/65 University Hospital 66722/19 Al-Munaser Hospital 666127/37 Al-Ahli, Aboli 661645 Italian, Al-Munaser 771701/3 Al-Bashir, J. Astrafieh 775111/26 Army, Marja 876161/15 Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50 Amal Hospital 674135	
18:25	Arabic series	VOIC OF AMERICA		DEPARTURES		WEATHER	
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Queen chairs meeting of Jerash Festival committee

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor on Monday chaired a meeting of the higher national committee for the Jerash Festival at the Noor Al Hussein Foundation.

The committee discussed preparations for the opening of the Sixth Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts and delegated responsibilities to sub-committees to ensure the smooth operation and the success of the festival.

The higher committee also reviewed the proposed programmes for the festival which will feature a number of Jordanian, Arab and international performances and discussed administrative, financial and organisational aspects of

this annual national festival.

The festival, to be held under Royal patronage, will take place between July 8-24 and will offer rich and varied international performances of music, theatre, poetry and dance as well as a number of Jordanian folklore troupes, plays, poetry recitals and exhibits.

Troupes from Egypt, Tunisia, Lebanon and Czechoslovakia will perform whilst Spain, France, Great Britain and the Soviet Union will stage ballet and modern song and dance. Other troupes performing at the festival will come from Syria, Kuwait, China, Poland and the USA.

NEWS IN BRIEF

PSD studying vehicle licensing scheme

AMMAN (Petra) — The Public Security Department (PSD) is currently studying the possibility of renewing vehicle licences at PSD centres throughout the Kingdom, a PSD source said on Monday. The sources added that the public security centres will start renewing licences once the final preparations have been completed. By doing so, the PSD is trying to save the time and efforts of citizens and to ease pressure on the licensing department, the source added.

Jordan to attend economic, social council

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan will take part in the 42nd session of the Arab Economic and Social Council which will be held in the Saudi capital of Riyadh on Feb. 7. The meeting, to be held at ministerial level, will be preceded by a six-day meeting of experts who will discuss the achievements of last year, assess an Arab programme for commercial exchange and examine means to develop commercial exchange among Arab countries. Jordan's delegation to the 42nd session comprises the ministers of supply, industry and trade and finance.

Swiss envoy presents books to RSS

AMMAN (Petra) — Swiss Ambassador to Jordan Harald Bomer on Monday visited Royal Scientific Society (RSS) President Jawad Al Anani and discussed scopes of cooperation in culture and technical fields between the RSS and Swiss institutions. The ambassador presented the RSS with a collection of books and publications on chemistry, water treatment, specifications and measurements.

JVA cautions against swimming in dams

AMMAN (Petra) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) has cautioned citizens in the Jordan Valley against swimming in dams and lakes because of the slippery nature of soil in this area. The JVA sources also called on all parents to accompany their children to these areas and to watch them carefully due to the risk of drowning in dams or the East Ghazal Canal.

Jordan, Oman discuss industrial fair

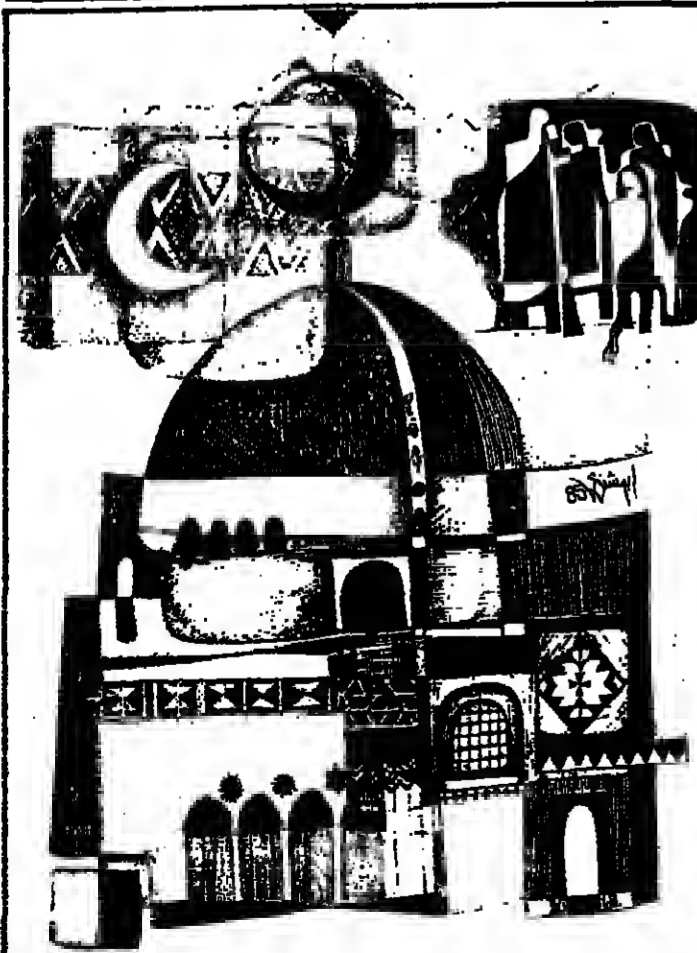
MUSCAT (Petra) — Omani Minister of Industry and Trade Saleh Ghazali has received a message from his Jordanian counterpart Rajai Muasher dealing with the projected Jordanian industrial exhibition due to be held in Muscat on Feb. 21. The message was delivered by Jordan's Ambassador to Oman Nayef Al Hadid who met the minister for talks on economic cooperation between Jordan and Oman. Mr. Ghazali promised that Oman would offer all facilities to participants in the exhibition.

Kanaan holds talks with British envoy

AMMAN (Petra) — Planning Minister Taher Kanaan on Monday received British Ambassador in Amman Arthur John Coles. Means to strengthen bilateral cooperation between the two countries, especially in the planning and development fields were discussed during the meeting.

Hawamdeh receives ambassadors

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh Monday received the Pakistani and Indonesian ambassadors in Amman Lieutenant General Saghir Haseen Syed and Zainal Yassin respectively. During two separate meetings, bilateral relations between Jordan and each of the two countries were discussed.



EXHIBITION EXTENDED — An exhibition of paintings and drawings by local artist Saleh Abu Shihadi has been extended by two days and will now close on Feb. 5. The exhibition is the artist's fifth solo exhibition and the fruit of three years work. The Petra Bank Art Gallery is hosting the exhibition.

Fund to study cases of needy families

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN (Petra) — The government has approved that JD 70,000 be spent on a study intended to determine the number of needy people who require help from the National Aid Fund (NAF), according to press reports on Monday.

Informed sources told the Jordan Times that the Ministry of Labour and Social Development earlier requested JD 250,000 for the study but the government said that only JD 70,000 could be made available by the Ministry of Planning for this purpose.

The Ministry of Labour and Social Development had earlier announced that 1,628 families in Jordan will be eligible for NAF assistance. Last Tuesday, the NAF's board of directors, meeting under the chairmanship of Minister of Labour and Social

Development Khaled Al Haj Hassan, endorsed the fund's budget for 1987 which amounts to JD 4,685,957. Most of the fund's resources come from donations and government allocations. The JD 70,000 allocation was an additional sum provided by the government to help the NAF conduct its survey and determine the exact number of families who require aid.

Madaba, Shuneh assist needy families

In Madaba, district governor Abdul Halim Al Awwad announced Monday that his department has, since the beginning of 1987, started applying the NAF's new regulations and has conducted studies on 634 families which used to benefit from assistance provided to them under the former regulations. Under the new regulations,

each of the needy families will be receiving JD 30 to JD 40 per month, Mr. Awwad continued. He said that the NAF's plans also entail helping members of needy families to find jobs or to be trained in trades in order to earn income for their families. Mr. Awwad said he was continuing meetings with officials and representatives of public organisations in Madaba district regarding the implementation of the new NAF regulations.

In South Shuneh, the NAF's office announced Monday that it has so far distributed JD 2,964 to 30 families in the Shuneh region. The office's director Mohammad Yassin said that needy families have been issued 46 health security cards enabling them to receive free medical treatment at all hospitals. At the same time, he said, teams from his office visited 125 needy families and studied their conditions prior to giving them financial aid on a regular basis.

Land transport federation to convene in Sana'a

AMMAN (Petra) — The Amman-based Arab Land Transport Federation (ALTF) will hold its 15th board meeting in Sana'a, North Yemen, on Feb. 14 to be followed by ALTF's general assembly meeting. A spokesman in Amman said that ALTF will also organise a symposium on land transport in cooperation with the North Yemen public transport corporation.

Arab World in general. The meetings will last until Feb. 20. Meanwhile, a spokesman for the Amman-based Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU) said that the council would take

part in the Sana'a meetings and present a working paper on land transport in the Arab World and the role which the CAEU could play in drawing up an Arab transport strategy.

Hamzeh to take part in int'l conference on maternal health

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh, in his capacity as president of the World Health Assembly (WHA), will take part in six-day international conference on maternal health and safety, due to be held in Nairobi on Feb. 9. The conference is being organised by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in cooperation with the

World Bank. Conference will discuss the developing world's high mortality rate among pregnant women and maternal deaths caused by preventable pregnancy and delivery complications. WHO statistics estimate the number of mortalities among pregnant women in the developing world at 500,000 deaths every year. The number of maternal deaths in India alone is the same as the maternal deaths in all the European countries together.

The conference aims at identifying means of prevention and treatment.

Lebanese apples go on sale

AMMAN (Petra) — Director General of the Agricultural Marketing and Processing Company of Jordan (AMPCO) Ghazi Abu Hassan said Monday that a consignment of Lebanese apples has arrived in the country and went on sale in the local market on Sunday.

will receive 1,000 tonnes of French apples in exchange for Jordanian vegetables.

Plans for concluding another agreement with Poland are underway, Mr. Abu Hassan continued. The government restricted the importation of apples to AMPCO which exchanges apples for Jordanian agricultural products, thereby saving hard currency and encouraging the export of Jordanian agricultural products. Under the company's plan, apples will not be imported when Jordanian apples are ripe. The company's plan is in line with the government's plan to encourage and protect local production.

Plans for concluding another agreement with Poland are underway, Mr. Abu Hassan continued. The government restricted the importation of apples to AMPCO which exchanges apples for Jordanian agricultural products, thereby saving hard currency and encouraging the export of Jordanian agricultural products. Under the company's plan, apples will not be imported when Jordanian apples are ripe. The company's plan is in line with the government's plan to encourage and protect local production.

Karak to upgrade its health services with EC, Italian aid

By Najwa Najjar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The implementation of a European Community (EC)/Italian financed project to upgrade health care in the Karak Governorate is expected to take place in the middle of 1987, according to Michael Ryan, economic counsellor at the EC Commission in Jordan.

Two consultants from the EC were recently in Jordan to identify the need for primary health care centres to draw a list of the required medical equipment for each centre and to devise an implementation plan in coordination with the Ministry of Health and the Italian department for cooperation.

After talks between the EC and the Ministry of Health "it was decided to build four new centres in Moab, Tiabeh, Raqin, and Smakey, an extension to an existing health centre in Rabat, and a hospital," said Mr. Ryan. He said that the Jordanian government chose this region because "it was seen as an area in need."

The EC will also provide the standard medical equipment for the buildings and will supply some additional equipment to the health centre in Safi, he said. For the hospital, they have designated one million European Community Units (ECU), one ECU equals approximately one dollar. However, the main source of finance for the hospital is the Italian government, he added.

According to an official at the Italian embassy, the Italian government originally said they would provide four million ECU. This figure has increased, he said but he declined to disclose the present figure.

Italian assistance

The official, who requested anonymity, said that the Italian government will finance the civil works of the project, supply the furniture and equipment, organise a training course for nurses, provide technical assistance and scholarships for medical personnel.

This is the first project of its kind in Jordan, wherein the EC cooperates with a member state,

said Mr. Ryan. In 1985, the Italian government reached agreement with the EC to implement development projects in many Third World countries, and Jordan was chosen as one of these countries to receive help.

However, before construction is to begin, approval from the EC headquarters in Brussels and tenders must be obtained. Mr. Ryan said: "We hope that by the second half of 1987 we will see some construction and by early 1988 the buildings will be done." Thereafter, the Ministry of Health will hire its own staff to run the centres, he added.

EC protocol and cooperation

Improving the health infrastructure in the governorate of Karak is one of the many projects financed by the EC under the second financial protocol with the Jordanian government. Sixty three million ECU have been allocated to the Kingdom for the five year period of 1981-1986. The EC budget is made up of contributions from the 12 member states. The amount allocated to each developing nation depends on the level of development, Gross National Product, need, and available funds, said Mr. Ryan. "In per capita terms, Jordan receives a health contribution," he added.

The aid is distributed in three categories. For example, in Jordan's case 30 per cent of the 63m. ECU are given to the Kingdom as a grant, 11 per cent as soft loans with a one per cent interest rate and a 40-year repayment period, and 59 per cent is in the form of European bank loans in which the money goes into financially feasible projects. Two projects which fall under the third category in Jordan are the Sahab industrial estate and the Industrial Development Bank, Mr. Ryan continued.

The EC has an agreement of cooperation with Jordan and "there are long-standing historical connections with Jordan," said Mr. Ryan. "In the spirit of cooperation we want to help Jordan overcome any problems it may face. There is also a need to see progress and stability in the region," he concluded.

Greater Amman council meets today to review long-term development plan

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The 51-member Greater Amman Municipal Council will hold its second meeting Tuesday to review the council's activities in January and to discuss the general framework of a comprehensive development plan for the area until 2005.

According to the meeting's working agenda, the assembly will also evaluate possibilities for purchasing 50 mobile plastic shades to be used by vendors in the three popular market places, a request by the Amman Chamber of Commerce for the council's participation in financing a wall around the Second Circle monument and forming a delegation to take part in the Damascus meeting for the Arab Cities Organisation.

The council, which was set up on Jan. 1 of this year, groups 14 municipalities and 11 villages around Amman. It includes present and former senior government officials, heads of municipalities and municipal villages, notables and private sector representatives. The council is chaired by Amman Mayor Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh.

The council's first assembly on Jan. 10 elected heads and members of 11 committees in charge of the organisation of cities and villages, purchases, public works,

development, planning, finance, appropriation, personnel, numbering of streets, health, cultural, social, legal and another committee in charge of greening the land around Amman.

The council's comprehensive development plan for the year 2005 was based on the following points, as listed in the working agenda: Firstly, the 1985 population of 902,000 living in the Greater Amman region was expected to reach the two million mark by the end of the plan period and secondly, the housing schemes to be completed within the council's total area of 510 square kilometres by the 2005 would be adequate to house three million citizens.

The study projected a structural imbalance between demand on housing and supply and recommended the formation of the Greater Amman Council to avoid a duplication of work carried out by the Amman Municipality and other municipalities in areas related to urban development, planning, construction and others. The preliminary study for the plan predicts that by the year 2005, there will be greater traffic congestion and that a new and organised transport network was deemed necessary.

The scheme also put forward suggestions on the best methods to optimise available land, transport and traffic and a system for

tabulated information on the municipality's work.

According to the meeting's agenda, the council will also discuss the January achievements of the council and future plans which touch on the council's employees, stocks, diwan, and tenders, as well as on the departments for finance, professional licensing, money collection, computers, maintenance, public works, traffic, workshops, the legal committee, the various public health departments, and public gardens and parks. Also to be discussed are the present and future projections for the following departments: the Amman Central Market, the slaughter house, organisational, planning and dividing as well as construction.

The 51 members will also be briefed on the achievements of the newly-formed committees on supplies and public works, appropriation and asphalt roads, personnel, numbering of streets, and health.

Plastic shades

Mr. Rawabdeh is also expected to brief the council members on plans to purchase 50 mobile plastic shades to be rented to vendors selling their goods at the popular markets of Jabal Amman, Abdali and Marka which open each Thursday, Monday and Sunday respectively.

The memorandum in the working agenda for Tuesday's session said the council had requested a French company manufacturing these shades to provide the council a list of its prices for 50 plastic shades arriving in Amman without customs. The memorandum said the French manufacturers did not reply to the request and therefore the council issued local tenders. So far, three Jordanian companies have shown keen interest in supplying the shades. The memorandum urged the members to refer this proposal to its cultural committee.

Society holds contacts on ways to improve condition of roads

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Public Works Mahmoud Al Hawamdeh on Monday held talks with chairman of the Jordanian Roads Society, Mr. Said Bino, and the society's administrative committee members to discuss existing cooperation between the Greater Amman Municipality and the society. They also looked into the possibility of forming a joint committee to be in charge of drawing up guidelines for carrying out necessary maintenance and repairs on roads.

Mayor of the Greater Amman Council Abdul Ra'ouf Al Rawabdeh also received Mr. Bino and the administrative committee members to discuss existing cooperation between the Greater Amman Municipality and the society. They also looked into the possibility of forming a joint committee to be in charge of drawing up guidelines for carrying out necessary maintenance and repairs on roads.

JORDAN WELFARE LOTTERY

Ordinary issue No 336

Drawing of: Feb. 2, 1987

Winning Tickets

Holder of ticket No. 34053 Wins JD 20,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 800 each wins JD 80 34054 34063 34153 35053 44053 34052 34043 34953 33053 24053
Holder of ticket No. 54955 Wins JD 5,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 400 each wins JD 40 54956 54965 54055 55955 04955 54954 54945 54855 53955 44955
Holder of ticket No. 28594 Wins JD 2,500	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 200 each wins JD 20 28595 28504 28694 29594 38594 28593 28584 28494 27594 18594
Holder of ticket No. 21020 Wins JD 2,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 100 each wins JD 10 21021 21030 21120 22020 31020 21029 21010 21920 20020 11020
Holder of ticket No. 47806 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 80 each wins JD 8 47807 47816 47906 48806 57806 47805 47896 47706 46806 37806
Holder of ticket No. 30136 Wins JD 1,000	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 60 each wins JD 6 30137 30146 30236 31136 40136 30135 30126 30036 39136 20136
Holder of ticket No. 52467 Wins JD 800	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 40 each wins JD 4 52468 52477 52567 53467 02467 52466 52457 52367 51467 42467
Holder of ticket No. 20111 Wins JD 600	Ten consolation prizes totalling JD 20 each wins JD 2 20112 20121 20211 21111 30111 20110 20101 20011 29111 10111

Ticket numbers	20065 49926 16279 24113	win JD 200 each
Ticket numbers	22096 50376 58345	win JD 100 each

TICKETS ENDING WITH

0208 5491 8347 9088 2458	Win JD 20 each	6649 1928 7414 6530 3656	Win JD 10 each
834 760 564 019 783	Win JD 5 each		
6000 tickets ending with 6	Win JD 2 each.		

COVER PRIZES FOR THE LOTTERY SELLERS

Thirty covers, attached to the stub of 10 ending in	432 669 230 789 813	Win JD 10
Winners of the grand prizes in the ordinary issue number	335	of Jan. 17, 1987

Mohammad Al Ghader Amman — Driver Half first — JD 10,000	Adel Tawil Safat — CH4 Engineer Half first — JD 10,000	Subhan Haddad Amman — Coperramith Third — JD 2,000	Zaideddin Bishri Raqin — Labourer Half fifth — JD 500	Adnan Abed Amman — Student Half fifth — JD 500	Adel Bishri Amman — Labourer Half sixth — JD 500	Mrs. Fima Ghad Amman — Clerk Seventh — JD 400

Next Drawing takes place on **February 17, 1987**
First eight biggest prizes are issued from GUVS headquarters.

Jordan Times

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Chairman of the Board of Directors:

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Responsible Editor and Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

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Superficial clash

IN the well orchestrated clash between Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and his foreign minister, Shimon Peres, over the issue of whether Israel would attend an international peace conference, Mr. Peres made known his conditions and terms for accepting the idea of the conference. In reviewing these conditions one wonders if in the final analysis there is any real difference between Shamir and Peres. The former is rejecting outright the very idea of the conference while the latter appears to be saying okay to proposal while insisting on his string of conditions which, if fulfilled, would nullify the "raison d'être" behind the U.N. sponsorship of negotiations between the Arab parties to the conflict on the one hand and Israel on the other.

For all intents and purposes, Peres wants the role of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council reduced to a protocol function by merely extending invitations to them to witness "direct" negotiations between the Arabs and Israel and then have them finally take the exit door silently and politely. Well, the Arab parties have other ideas about the role of the permanent members of the U.N. Security Council; the Arabs view the members' role in assuming their collective responsibilities under the charter of the United Nations to ensure that the relevant articles of the charter are observed in the process of negotiations, and that the resolutions are likewise respected and implemented fully. In view of the gap between Israel and the Arab parties on the meaning and dimensions of the relevant U.N. Security Council resolutions, it would be a clear prescription for failure to leave the two sides alone to negotiate the terms of peace in the Middle East. We know only too well Israeli intransigent attitudes against the need for total Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories and against granting the Palestinians their legal and historical rights.

In reading through the list of conditions proposed by Peres for holding a peace conference on the Middle East, we cannot avoid reaching the inevitable conclusion that there are only semantic differences between the leaders of the right-wing Likud bloc and the Labour Party in Israel. If anything, Shamir is talking straight while Peres is being disingenuous.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: U.S. formula rejected

ISRAEL'S continued refusal of the idea of an international peace conference on the Middle East, reflects Tel Aviv's rejection of the international community's legitimate responsibility for the establishment of peace and security in the Middle East region. This attitude was recently reflected in the Israeli prime minister's statement to the French magazine Le Point in which he also tried to distort facts about the situation in the region and mislead the magazine's readers. In his statement, Shamir tried to present the Soviet Union's participation in the proposed conference as an interference in what he called the "diplomatic process" now going on concerning the Middle East, and claimed that Moscow has no interest in the achievement of peace of any kind. What Shamir meant by diplomatic process was the American formula which time and again proved incapable of attaining a just settlement and a lasting stability because that formula simply ignores Arab rights in Palestine and only serves Israel's purposes and objectives. The American formula is refused because it tries to present the Arab-Israeli conflict as one over border issues and does not tackle the issue of occupation itself and the rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland. Israel's rejection of Soviet participation in an international conference is tantamount to rejection of the United Nations Security Council resolutions.

Al Dustour: Gunboat diplomacy deplored

AMERICAN warships are again cruising in areas of tension around the world in a manner that indicates that Washington plans the use of force against others in order to "defend" its own interests. This time the Americans are massing warships in the Mediterranean in the wake of a spate of kidnappings in Beirut; but the enormous power in the sea means that the United States intends to use it for reasons other than rescuing the American hostages seized by armed groups in Lebanon. If these warships engage in warfare in Lebanon they will involve the United States in a conflict against the whole Lebanese people and the Arabs at large. But this formidable American war machine could at the end find itself unable to save the life of innocent American hostages or achieve any of U.S. goals in Lebanon. The recent spate of kidnappings which proved to be connected with non-Arab circles and non-Arab countries is widely condemned as criminal action; yet a military intervention in Lebanon is bound to backfire and cause further escalation of terrorism. Though we strongly condemn the kidnapping of innocent citizens we reject gunboat diplomacy because such diplomacy is bound to serve the interests of Israel alone and will no doubt increase the tension in the region.

Sawt Al Shaab: Iraq defeats invaders

IRAQI successes in the battlefield and the ignominious defeat of the Iranian forces indicate clearly that the Iraqi armed forces and people cannot and will not allow the invaders to consolidate their hold in any foothold they might take. More importantly, Iraq is determined to completely finish off the Iranian war machine so that the door for peace could be opened and a new era in the Gulf can begin. Analysts of the situation and politicians and military strategists all believe that 1987 will witness the end of the conflict in the Gulf despite the ongoing fighting east of Basra and the huge losses of men and material mainly on the Iranian side. The war will end with the total defeat of the Iranians despite the huge human waves they continue to send to the battlefield and the slogans they carry and the arms they receive from different sources. The Iraqis for their part are not making any terms or conditions for the achievement of peace with Iran and they continue to defend their territory, preventing the invaders from making any gains or occupying any territory. Furthermore, the Iraqi armed forces have gained a great deal of experience in the war and their airforce has become a formidable power causing fears among the Israelis about the future. The Iraqis who continue to achieve victory over the enemy are indeed making the dreams of the Arab Nation come true.

The View From Second Circle

Playing That Failed Scenario, Once Again

By Rami G. Khouri

WE'VE been here before.

Several more Americans have been taken hostage in Lebanon, along with other foreign nationals. The American president orders assorted, very large, very powerful American warships and aircraft carriers to hang around the eastern Mediterranean, for purposes we eastern Mediterraneans are supposed to wonder about during those hours when we are not wondering about other imponderables. The American secretary of state makes tough speeches, complete with frowns and strategically timed clenched fists and inflections of the voice, threatening no mercy for the kidnappers and terrorists who seem to be disproportionately resident in the mysterious lands around the eastern Mediterranean.

We've been here before, for sure, but this time around the cast is larger, and the stakes slightly higher. West German, British and French hostages are also held by unknown captors in Lebanon. The potential for armed action by indignant Western powers takes on collective tones. The capacity of eastern Mediterranean kidnappers and terrorists for more brutal action becomes correspondingly greater. The cycle of violence intensifies.

But what have we learned since the last time we were here? And what will we learn from this latest round of escalating irrationality? What will we do the next time we are in this situation — as we surely shall be in the future?

There is a lesson to be learned, I would suggest, from the American proclivity to reach for the gun, and send in the big gunboats. I understand the American tendency to resort to arms in such a frustrating and demeaning situation, where one's innocent nationals (well, mostly innocent at least) are held against their will. But the United States tried this approach once before, when several years ago it sent hundreds of American marines to Lebanon, and backed them up with the very large and noisy guns of the U.S.S. New Jersey.

What happened then? The marines were massacred, the New Jersey blasted away in vain, the fleet withdrew, and the process of taking American hostages escalated. What strikes me as particularly ironic and futile was that the United States president, in response to the taking of American hostages, sought to resort to the use of arms once again to free the hostages — this time by selling arms to Iran.

In the American psyche, then, arms have taken on the attributes of currency. They are a store of value, and a means of financing exchange. Not commercial exchange, as money is usually used for, but human exchange. For a while, it seemed to work. Three American hostages were released in return for American arms sales to Iran.

Now that this route has been blocked by the public revelations of

the commerce in arms and men, the Americans once again resort to the use of arms as a currency that might release the remaining hostages, or prevent new ones from being taken. Will it work? Probably not.

So what does one do? What, in particular, does the United States do in such a situation, where its currency of arms has become so devalued that it can be used neither to buy the freedom of hostages nor to deter the taking of more hostages?

There is another approach, however, that might work. Probably not this time, but perhaps the next time around.

The United States might stay away from the guns for a change, and try dealing in the currency of morality and honest politics. It might prevent the taking of more American hostages in the future if it could address the underlying historical reasons that give rise to desperate eastern Mediterranean types who respond to the consistency of American political brutality by taking American hostages — by engaging in an instinctive, altogether predictable cycle of responding to violence with violence.

I have never met a human being who can convincingly argue in support of the use of hostages as a legitimate act of political action, or even self-defence. There is universal agreement that hostage-taking is an act of irrefutable savagery and morality gone wrong. So why does it keep happening? Why does the circle of victims keep expanding?

It is disappointing to bear the Americans and West Europeans talk about terror as an isolated phenomenon that can be stamped out if only the police forces of the world would work together more closely. This might make the work of the terrorists more difficult and costly; but it will not make it go away.

The Americans should be aware of this simple human truth — that wronged people will respond ferociously, and that very badly wronged people will respond very ferociously, and for a very long time. Isn't this, after all, the lesson of Afghanistan, where Americans provide money and arms to the Afghan guerrillas trying to free their country from Soviet occupation? Isn't this the lesson of South Africa, where the African National Congress, whose leader was greeted by Mr. Shultz in Washington last week, fights on to rid South Africa of the awful apartheid system of white minority rule? And isn't this the lesson of the American air attacks against Libya last year, when Americans reached a point of such immense anger, frustration and desperation that they hit back with their own brand of what they perceived to be appropriate violence?

What is the parallel with the Middle East? It is simply that during the past half a dozen decades, Western powers, alternatively spearheaded by Great Britain, France and the United States, have

practised policies that, by creating and sustaining the state of Israel and simultaneously creating and sustaining the statelessness of the Palestinian people, have created a landscape in which desperation guarantees that the wronged Arab and Islamic population would resist in a ferocious manner one day. That day is here.

To see the United States resort once again to the gun is a sad replay of a failed scenario. The American response in South Africa and Afghanistan, on the other hand, is a more rational and honest example of a scenario that might work. In those two cases, the United States has insisted on resolving the conflicts in question by demanding the application of the principle of universal human and political rights. In Afghanistan, the United States elicits the understanding and the respect of the free world and of captive peoples alike, when it demands that Soviet military occupation will not resolve the conflict — and that a solution must be based on the right of the Afghan people to (say it slowly, now, it sounds so sweet) self-determination.

If there were a little more self-determination around the eastern Mediterranean, there would be considerably less hostage-taking going on. If there were fewer Arab lands occupied by Israel, in occupations that are generously financed by the United States, there would be considerably fewer states willing to give refuge and aid to the hostage-takers and the terrorists of our terrain.

I have no ideas to suggest about how the current hostages might be freed. History will determine their fates, as it will determine the manner in which the United States makes use of the very big and noisy guns that it has assembled in its fleet in the eastern Mediterranean.

But I would suggest that the next time we face this situation, it behoves us all to examine and appreciate the linkages between the denial of elementary justice and the consequent exercise of terrorism and hostage-taking as self-activating acts of political revolt. It is ironic to see the United States invoke the principle of militarism as a determinant of security in Israel and a vehicle of countering terror in the Middle East, while the same United States tells us that Soviet militarism in Afghanistan and white minority militarism in South Africa are doomed to failure in the absence of the exercise of political rights and self-determination by all peoples.

The cycle of injustice and violence we revolve in will only continue to expand if the world's powers insist on applying two different criteria of morality and politics: to the Middle East and to the rest of the world. We see the inevitable, logical but sickening results of this double-standard before us today. When will we see the use of the only antidote that has not yet been tried in the Middle East: the application of the power of consistent morality and just politics?

LETTERS

Well done

To the Editor:

I particularly noticed two unrelated articles in recent issues of the Jordan Times because of their forthright, objective reporting.

The first, in Jan. 28th paper, concerned the hordes of rats plaguing Irbid. The subject is distasteful, I agree, but certainly the municipalities of Irbid and Amman must first eliminate the rats and then settle their financial differences. According to Jan. 29th paper some progress is being made in that direction.

The second article (Jan. 29-30) concerns the availability, after 3 years of storage, of a linear accelerator to treat cancer patients. Too bad it took so long to install the equipment, but at least it will offer improved services to cancer patients. I certainly agree with the minister of health and the government that Jordan does not need a research centre for cancer. If the richest nations on earth are spending millions on cancer research, why should a poor country like Jordan enter their ranks? We should concentrate on improving our services.

I congratulate the reporters and the editors of the Jordan Times for printing detailed, objective reports on issues and situations that certainly affect us.

Ami Sawalha
Amman.

Give the world a chance!

To the Editor:

I have read Mr. Donovan's recent article in the Jordan Times (Jan. 28, 1987), which proposes that the U.S. declare a "no first use of nuclear weapons" and that they rely upon "conventional weapons," which he acknowledges to be at a time when "the U.S. and its allies face conventional inadequacies."

Would it not have been better to propose that the superpowers agree "not to attack each other," rather than present a plan which would make one of the parties inadequate to face a "conventional" challenge.

Among those "most prominent" individuals who are proposing the plan Mr. Donovan outlines, he has first listed the distinguished Robert McNamara, former U.S. secretary of defence who provided a similar plan for the Vietnam war.

The problem with Mr. Donovan's premise is one of time, and the understanding associated with it:

— The present time being his conceded "inadequate conventional response by NATO" upon such a declaration.

— The past time being, the enormous casualties resulting from "conventional warfare" (35,000,000 casualties in World War I alone).

— The immediate past in which it took one year just to get the Soviets to the conference table after their walking out, and, the Reykjavik meeting (nearly making it), the final words between the two representatives being that SDI could readily be eliminated with the corresponding elimination of nuclear missiles on both sides; a pretty good suggestion.

It is the first time in history that a world power, who elects to undertake a major war, must accept its own high percentage of destruction the first day — and that percentage is comforting to some of us for the moment. The alternative is that we accept the threat of 35,000,000 casualties, or more, of conventional warfare.

Those of us who remember conventional warfare are not disposed to that suggestion; neither for our troops which represent us, nor for our children, nor our grandchildren who ultimately must respond to the problem Mr. Donovan and his distinguished friends are inventing.

The alternative we seek is the elimination of war, nuclear weapons contiguous with conventional as reasonable to ones defense.

To suggest that our side disarm in some gesture of good faith or have a test moratorium, in the reflection of history, is reckless.

The solution is clear; no short cuts:

- No war — against each other.
- Give negotiations a chance.
- Give peace a chance.

Jonathan Naylor
P.O. Box 32
Amman.

West Germany's SPD contemplates shift to left

By Richard Williams
Reuter

BONN — West Germany's Social Democrats (SPD) seem set for a period of soul-searching on whether they should move leftwards to win back voters who deserted them for the anti-nuclear Greens in last month's general election.

The opposition party's chairman, Willy Brandt, is not expected to retire until next year. But the battle for the succession has already begun with the rising star of the party's left wing, Saarland State Premier Oskar Lafontaine, emerging as the early frontrunner.

The SPD, though long divided on whether it should fight for the centre ground or move to the left, maintained a strong display of unity behind its moderate chancellor-candidate, Johannes Rau, ahead of the election which returned Helmut Kohl's centre-right coalition to power on January 25.

But faced with the prospect of four more years on the opposition benches, the party is starting to examine the thorny question of whether it should adopt more

left-wing policies and come to some form of accommodation with the ecological Greens Party, which is what Lafontaine advocates.

The SPD's share of the vote was 37 per cent, only marginally less than at the 1983 election.

But the figure masks the loss of some 650,000 votes to the Greens, who took 8.3 per cent of the vote. Analysts say many of those who deserted the SPD were younger voters attracted by the Greens' demands for strict environmental controls and immediate closure of the country's nuclear power plants.

Lafontaine has yet to formally announce his candidacy for the chairmanship but political commentators are staking their money on him in the absence of a challenger from the party's right.

Rau said after his election defeat that he would not stand for the chairmanship, leaving only Parliamentary Party leader Hans-Jochen Vogel as a possible standard-bearer for the party moderates.

Vogel, an austere Munich advocate who ran unsuccessfully as the SPD's chancellor-candidate in 1983, has so far declined

to say whether he will stand and suggested the debate should wait until next year.

Lafontaine, however, hinted last week that he was available for the job and that the party should not rule out a "red-green" coalition.

A win for Lafontaine in next year's leadership contest would move the SPD firmly to the left.

A physicist by training, he first came to national prominence in the early 1980s as one of the leading opponents of the stationing of U.S. nuclear missiles on West German soil.

Dubbed "the Ayatollah of the Saar" by his political opponents, Lafontaine became premier of the steel-making state of Saarland nearly two years ago when he led the SPD to its first electoral victory in the region.

He advocates the withdrawal of West Germany from the military structure of NATO and the pursuit of "eco-socialist" policies which spur industrial growth and place an emphasis on protecting the environment.

A fluent orator, Lafontaine has argued his form of socialism is in effect a form of "conservatism."

"The conservatives are the des-

tructive forces, we dreamers are the only real conservatives in the world," he said in a recent interview. "We want to conserve the world."

Some members of the SPD right had hoped that the responsibility of government and the economic problems of the Saarland, beset by declining industries, would exert a moderating influence on Lafontaine.

But comments he made last week that Rau should not have ruled out a coalition with the Greens suggest that if elected Chairman Lafontaine will steer the SPD closer towards the policies of the environmentalists and further from the centre-ground where West German elections have traditionally been won.

The objects of Lafontaine's wooing, however, are so far unimpressed by his overtures.

Leading Greens deputies Otto Schily and Antje Vollmer told a news conference on Thursday that the SPD must first start reassessing its own policies to establish whether it could enter into any form of alliance with the ecologists, who stand for a complete withdrawal from NATO.

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Aging old world causes fears among European leaders

By Mort Rosenblum
The Associated Press

PARIS — The old world is getting older fast, causing European leaders to fear that falling populations may threaten their economies, their defence and even their national identities.

Throughout Europe, West and East, people are living longer. But births have fallen below the levels necessary to replace present numbers.

"This is very serious indeed," said Philippe Bourcier de Carbon of the prestigious French National Institute for Demographic Studies.

He added: "You might think about this: During 1987, as many children will be born in Turkey and Egypt as in all 12 countries of the European common market." There will be half as many Europeans in 100 years as there are today, according to projections by West German demographer Wolf Benkert in a study for the Council of Europe.

The council's 21 members have 400 million inhabitants.

"I am very alarmed about consequences," Benkert said. He noted that projections are subject to changing behaviour, but said the trend was clear.

French historian Pierre Chaunu warns the threat to Europe is what he calls a "white menace" from within. The collapse of its own demography.

In some countries, concerns are specific and pressing.

West Germany's population declines by 3,000 inhabitants a week. To meet commitments to Western allies, army service is being extended from 15 months to 18. And that is a stopgap.

Sweden, Denmark and Norway already stagger under the load of

welfare and pensions for a growing retired community while a diminishing number of younger people are available to be taxed.

Italy's sudden sharp decrease in fertility is throwing its social services and educational systems out of balance.

But all European countries express concern about a trend that has been clear for years. Jacques Chirac, now prime minister of France, warned in 1984:

"In demographic terms, Europe is vanishing. In 20 years or so, our countries will be empty. No matter what our technological strength, we will be incapable of putting it to use."

French politicians see the decline as a threat to grandeur. A recent article in the weekly, L'Express, said: "There will never be 60 million Frenchmen." Now there are 55 million.

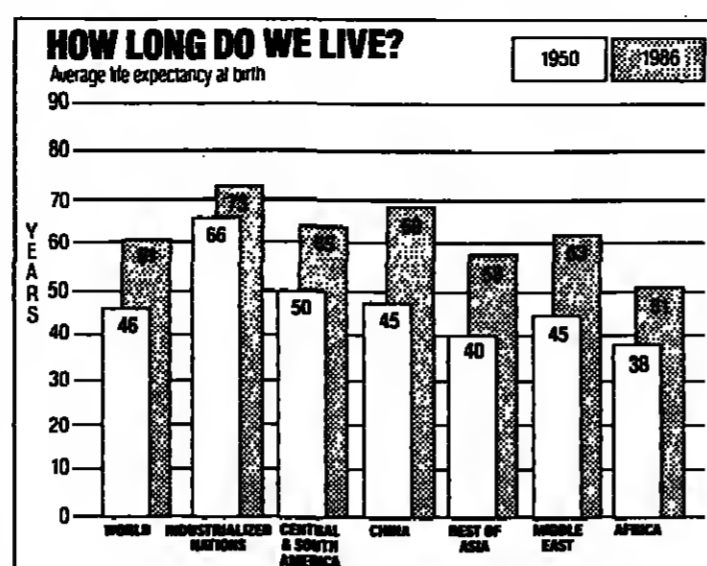
European life expectancy reaches 79 for women and 72 for men, slightly higher than in the United States and 50 per cent higher than some parts of the world.

Nearly 15 per cent of Europeans are over 65 compared to 11 per cent a generation ago. In the United States, the figure is 12 per cent.

To maintain zero growth, women must average 2.1 births. In West Germany, Denmark and Sweden, the rate is below 1.3. Britain's is 1.7 and France's is a shade higher.

In a decade, Italy has slipped from 2.2 to 1.5. Spain and Portugal, both over reproduction rates 10 years ago, are each near 1.5.

The main reason, demographers agree, is that young people cannot afford, or do not want, big families. Fewer couples marry. Women have children later, if at all. Increasingly, they stop at



two. "That's it for me," said Sabine Mabouche, a young French writer with two children. "I can't handle any more kids and still work. You have to make a choice."

But in a series of interviews, demographers disagreed over the pace and implications of the changes.

"This is very dramatic, very worrisome, because when society loses the will to reproduce, it loses its vitality," said Antonella Pinnelli, of La Sapienza University in Rome.

"Drivel," said William Brass, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine. "The Italians and French always talk like that."

He warned against projecting human behaviour. During a downward cycle in 1931, he said, forecasters said England would drop below 10 million inhabitants early next century. After the baby boom, others said it would reach 75 million by 2000. There

are now 58 million. "I have two daughters, and they cover both extremes," Brass said. "One wants no children at all. The other has two, and would be perfectly happy with more." Customs change constantly, he said.

Peter Laslett of Cambridge University said the problem was not an aging population but a failure to employ old people. "Who is to say that at 71 cannot be useful in defence or in other fields?"

Laslett argues that governments should emphasize adult education and retraining. "This place is totally obsolete," he said, waving an arm toward the yard of Trinity College where Isaac Newton and John Locke philosophised about sciences three centuries ago. "To give a small elite an education expected to last a lifetime, it's preposterous."

But Brass and Laslett acknowledge the numbers are not promising. Even in France, where the government pays a "temporary maternal salary" for three years for a third or fourth child, the economics work against large families.

"The jump from the two children to three is enormous," said Bourcier de Carbon. "With three children, a woman stays home and gives up a salary which might be 40 per cent of the family income."

Barry Goodfield, an American psychoanalyst who works in

the most popular universities were Oxford and Cambridge. It contrast to the mythical Jack Rags, about 30 per cent started in the family firm, a third started in firms with which they had no connection, and most of the others started through apprenticeships or gaining professional qualifications. After 1900, fewer and fewer entrepreneurs started work in distinctively family businesses, Shaw reports.

However, most rose rapidly in their first few years at work. A half gained their first position of major responsibility in their 20s (John Bagnall, for instance, started managing his family's iron foundry at the age of 19), and 80 per cent had become partners, directors, or senior managers by the time they were 40.

Those from the top social group rose more quickly than the rest: about 60 per cent gained major responsibilities in their 20s. Almost 80 per cent of the business leaders retained close contact with the company in which they gained their first position of responsibility.

Shaw's analysis does suggest that Jack's religious background may be more fact than myth. While most of the entrepreneurs were Anglicans, the proportion of non-conformists and Jews in the sample is much greater than in the population as a whole for any of the periods covered by the analysis.

Some of Shaw's most interesting findings are on whether the entrepreneurs were business founders, inheritors, or managers. As the 19th century rolled on, the number of founders declined, while non-owning managers grew.

The decline in the proportion of founders reflects the way that mergers created companies requiring managerial skills and capital investment beyond the scope of individuals, says Shaw.

Across the sample as a whole, each of these groups accounted for a third of the entrepreneurs. But the group of entrepreneurs from privileged backgrounds were much more likely to inherit a business (47 per cent) than managers (30 per cent) or founders (23 per cent). The main groups which show a strong inclination to found new businesses are the sons of clerks, salesmen, self-employed craftsmen, or skilled workers — over 50 per cent of entrepreneurs from these backgrounds founded their businesses.

Only 4 per cent of those who went to a major public school founded the business that made them famous. Only one business founder, Charles Rolls, went to Oxbridge.

Finally what of Jack's sons who showed little willingness to take up the torch of enterprise? The main truths in Jack's tale are: the influence of ethnicity, encouraging non-professional routes to advancement, the fair likelihood of a limited education, and the even chance that sons would not go into business.

Shaw's analysis suggests that the main myth in Jack Rags' story is his social background: few British entrepreneurs were poor immigrants, most were the sons of wealth.

— Financial Times feature.

Rags to riches — fact or fiction?

Charles Leadbeater reports on a study which explodes the myth of fairytale ascents from poverty to wealth among Britain's entrepreneurial classes.

LONDON — Jack Rags arrived at London docks in the spring of 1914, the four-year-old son of Hungarian Jewish parents fleeing from poverty and religious repression. He had just five years in the English education system before taking the first steps in a business career that would take him to the top of the pile; at nine he started helping his mother in a sweatshop in London's East End.

At 16 Jack invested in his first capital equipment: a barrow to move furniture from local house clearances to city dealers. It was the start of a healthy furniture business. Through contacts he built up in the NAAFI during the Second World War he laid the basis for the dramatic growth of his business, tapping the rising demand for cheap, practical utility furniture.

Three decades later Jack basked in the reflections of his prosperity: houses in the country, friends in high places, sons at Harrow, and a stack of press cuttings much admired by his aged mother upon his visits to the East End in one of several "Rollers."

But then crisis set in. Over-stretched and under-managed, the management consultants Jack despised recommended he accept a takeover offer and a more limited role.

Aged 65 Jack turned to charity, sitting on government commissions, and lecturing. Three years later he retired to his country estate to pursue his passion for horses.

Following his advice, his sons steered clear of business; one became an accountant, the other an academic.

The typical British entrepreneur? Of course it is a total fiction, but this kind of mythical figure exerts a powerful pull over the public's view of the entrepreneur.

Jack's story brings together the two achievements of classic entrepreneurs which legitimise their activities: social mobility ("anyone can make it"), and enhanced economic efficiency, won through reorganising resources to raise productivity.

It combines other "key" entrepreneurial characteristics: the poverty of the family, from a religious minority, founding rather than managing a business, the sons departing for the respectability of the professions.

One of the first attempts to find out how far this image is based on reality has been made by Catherine Shaw, a researcher at the London School of Economics' Business History Unit. She has analysed information on the backgrounds of 188 business leaders drawn at random from the first five volumes of the Dictionary of Business Biography.

The analysis defines an entrepreneur quite broadly. It includes company proprietors, chairmen, chief executives, and managing directors. The men studied were mainly born in the 19th century, though some were born in the century before. Nevertheless, the work of many has had an impact on today's

business world.

The first part of the Jack Rags story that Shaw tests is whether entrepreneurs generally rose from disadvantaged backgrounds. Using information about their father's occupation, recorded in the dictionary from birth certificates, she found that 60 per cent of the business leaders were likely to have come from relatively affluent backgrounds. They were in the highest of four social groups Shaw used for the analysis, "sons of owners, partners or directors of manufacturing companies, bankers or landowners." Only 1 per cent of the sample had fathers who were unskilled or semi-skilled workers.

One of these, Sir Enoch Hill, the son of a silk worker, left school aged eight to work in the industry. A crucial step in Sir Enoch's career was his marriage to the niece of the secretary of the Leek United Building Society, before going on to build the Halifax into the largest in the country.

At the other end of the social scale the sample includes William Legge, the sixth Earl of Dartmouth, who according to his biographer "typified the passive, rural and urban property proprietor of the late 19th century."

Only 3.7 per cent of the entrepreneurs were immigrants who had no previous connection with the U.K. None of these was the classic Jack Rags-style penniless immigrant who built up a business through sheer hard work. Among the sample, for instance, is David Geitner, who had already run an office machinery business in the United States, having left Csorna, Hungary, some years before.

Reflecting the preponderance of entrepreneurs from families which were likely to be quite wealthy, almost 55 per cent of the business leaders went to public or fee-paying independent schools.

Of the 16 who only went to primary or elementary school, half came from the families of skilled or unskilled workers, while three came from wealthy backgrounds.

Schooling did not materially affect the sector the businessmen entered. For instance 24 per cent of those who made their names in financial sector went to a major public school, but 19 per cent of financial entrepreneurs had no education beyond elementary school. One of these was Sir Edward Holden who as general manager and managing director of the Midland Bank did much to it into one of the big five clearing banks.

Unfortunately the limitations of the original biographies mean that Shaw can say very little about how the content of education affected these entrepreneurs' careers.

If this small sample is representative of the thousands of careers recorded in the biographies, it seems that any anti-business ethos at university can have had only a limited effect on the outlook of the business elite.

Only a third of the entrepreneurs had any further education.

Western Europe, added: "In the 1960s, getting ahead was not a social value. Now people realise a child means an older car, not owning a home. Before, a woman with children was seen as a good wife. Now, it is a woman with a job."

Paradoxically, European leaders now worry that too many people are looking for scarce jobs. Most have clamped down hard on immigration. France, West Germany and Switzerland press migrant workers to return home.

But as European populations stagnate and fall, Third World countries grow at rates of up to 4 per cent a year.

There will be mounting pressure for immigration from Africa and the Middle East," Bourcier de Carbon said. "That much is certain."

Goodfield said he expects racism to worsen. "The only way to keep a balance of power is increased technology and economic superiority," he said. "Europeans will see the Third World as a threat and, after all, that is a reality."

Most of Eastern Europe faces the same crisis as the West. Birth rates remain high in Poland, but Romanian officials are so worried that women are examined regularly to discourage illegal abortions.

Bourcier de Carbon called East and West Germany a textbook case of how officials can affect birth rates. Each had identical dropping curves until Communist authorities offered lucrative incentives in 1976. East Germany shot ahead.

But fertility campaigns are not popular in West Germany, he added.

"Hitler said Germans should have big families, so anyone who says that now is seen as a Nazi," he said. "That is ridiculous, but it is inescapable."

Italian demographers report the same prejudices. "If someone here urges mothers to have more children, he is regarded as either a Fascist or a Communist," Mrs. Pinnelli said, with a heavy laugh.

The French have no such hesitations. Government posters display a newborn infant under the slogan, "There is more than sex to life — France needs children." But even in France, incen-

tives make little headway. "I suppose there is little bit around the edges," said Bourcier de Carbon. "But if the French, or anyone else, want to spend a lot more for a very long time. And that is not likely."

Italians too

The Italian grandmother, once clad in black and relegated to kitchens and park benches, is emerging as a vital new force in Italy.

By 1981, 17.4 per cent of Italians were over 60, or 9,850,000 people. At current rates, the elderly will number 12,500,000 within two decades, or 22 per cent. And, because of longer life expectancy, most of them will be women.

A sharp drop in Italian births contradicts outmoded stereotypes of the commitment to large families in Latin Catholic societies. "All of that has changed since the 1960s," said Mrs. Pinnelli. "Like women all over Europe, Italians are deciding for careers instead of children."

She added, "Young women still listen to their priests, but that does not stop them from practising contraception."

Grandmothers now tend toward heels and stylish cuts, a far cry from the sagging black stockings of old Italy. Rather than living on pensions, many prefer to keep jobs or help raise their grandchildren.

But Italy, like Europe, is grayer. By 2025, unless there is a change, one Italian in 10 will be over 75.

Demographers say that skewed age curves already affect politics. Young voters are increasingly dominated by their elders, whose political power will grow steadily.

Italy has too many schools for the young and too few institutions for the aged. Little help is available for older people who want to retire for a less strenuous and more modern career.

Mrs. Pinnelli worries that an aging society may lose its vigour, a concern repeated elsewhere. Former French Prime Minister Raymond Barre said: "An aged population is more concerned with conserving than innovating. It is the future dynamism of Europe that is in question."

Foreign students complain of cash shortage in Yugoslavia

By Vjekoslav Radovic
Reuters

BELGRADE — Foreign students in Yugoslavia are complaining that they are financially strapped because the country's economy is in a state of cash shortage.

The students, mostly from developing countries, say they are being overcharged by landlords and forced to deal on the black market because of Yugoslavia's hard currency shortage.

There are 15,000 foreign students from 118 countries in Yugoslavia, more than half attending Belgrade University where a group met recently to air their grievances.

Besides charging that they were being made to pay well over the normal rate for accommodation, the students said they were often required to pay rent years in advance in hard currency.

Only 450 foreign students are provided lodgings by the university. Others have to make their own arrangements and said they had fallen foul of greedy landlords.

University administration sources said scholarship students were usually provided with housing but they confirmed that those who have to find their own rooms were abused by landlords taking advantage of an acute housing shortage in most Yugoslav cities.

Yugoslav law required that students change their foreign currency in the banks but did not protect them from landlords who demand illegal foreign currency payments for apartments, one student complained.

"If Yugoslavia is unable to provide foreign students with proper conditions to study, it should not accept them. But Yugoslavia wants foreign currency," said Jacob Zos of Benin.

The government has been keeping a tight rein on foreign currency outgoings in recent years to fight the country's economic crisis and reduce its \$19 billion foreign debt.

Yugoslav press reports estimate the universities earned some \$30 million from tuition for foreign students last year and a lot more money was brought into the country by students to support themselves.

They said they were charged in hard currency for plane tickets home and also for hotel bills if they went on vacation.

Commenting on banking delays, Dragan Kovac, an official at Investbank, one of Belgrade's top banks, denied payments were held up deliberately but said they were delayed by complicated procedures.

"Sometimes it takes three to four weeks to transfer funds from one Yugoslav bank to another and foreign banks are often involved," he said. He said banks could provide documents to show when payments actually landed in the bank.

The great influx of foreign students to Yugoslavia began in the late 1950s and early 1960s as this Communist country opened up and propelled itself as a leading advocate of non-alignment, becoming a founder of the Non-Aligned Movement.

Most of them came from Africa and the Arab countries, but latest unofficial figures show there are also close to 6,000 Greeks, some Latin Americans and a few hundred students from Eastern and Western Europe.

Outside Belgrade they are concentrated mainly at universities in Zagreb, Skopje, Sarajevo and Pristina.

The leading Belgrade newspaper Vecernje Novosti reported recently that only two per cent of foreign students complete their studies on time.

At some faculties the average period for completing studies was nine to 10 years, but nobody cared because universities had become greedy for money, it said.

Some universities had drastically reduced their enrolment standards for foreigners to attract students and earn more money, which was no credit to Yugoslavia's educational institutions, it said.

On the other hand the number of Yugoslav college students fell to 344,000 last year, 15 per cent down from four years ago, because many could not satisfy the enrolment standards set for Yugoslavia.

The semi-official Yugoslav newspaper Vjesnik said 40 former students had become ministers in their home countries after graduating in Yugoslavia. This was a Yugoslav foothold in the developing world, the paper said.

But one student at the meeting said: "Yugoslavs look at us as ambassadors for their culture but money has taken precedence over diplomacy."

"Nothing is left of the once proverbial Yugoslav hospitality," an African student said. "It has been replaced by greed for money and it cannot be hidden."

The gap widens

By Victor Keegan

WHAT separates Ethiopia from the United Arab Emirates? The answer is every other country in the world. This is not intended as a Third World Trivial Pursuits. It so happens that in the international wealth tables Ethiopia is regularly at the bottom and the United Arab Emirates is regularly at the top. The United States isn't even within shouting distance of reaching the wealth of the UAE as measured by the traditional barometer of gross national product (GNP) per capita.

Now we all know that tables of this kind must carry a statistical health warning. They don't attempt to measure human happiness (though it doesn't take much guessing to decide whether a starving African peasant in Ethiopia is "happier" than a rich citizen of the oil-rich UAE).

Equally obviously they are only averages. Within each country they measure really rich people as well as really poor people. Even in a country as rich and developed as Britain there are pockets of poverty — like the wandering homeless sleeping out in cardboard boxes — where the wealth per capita might be of sub-Saharan levels.

Also, since the figures are in dollars they are highly vulnerable to overnight movements in the exchange rate of the U.K. currency which is capable of 20 per cent swings in a single year.

Yet with all the qualifications the difference between rich and poor is still mindboggling. Last year the national income of Ethiopia (according to World Bank figures) was \$110 (£71) per person, the cost of a business lunch for two in some London restaurants. And that was an eight per cent drop on 1984, famine relief or no famine relief.

By contrast the national income of the United Arab Emirates was \$21,920 (£14,200) per person. The average citizen of the Emirates takes less than two days to accumulate what is a year's income to an Ethiopian. Average life expectancy for someone in the UAE is 71 years as against 43 in Ethiopia. This compares with 74 in the U.K. and 79 in Switzerland.

The world's conscience may have been awakened by the plight

of the poorest countries, but their economic position is not only worsening relatively to the developed world, but in absolute terms as well.

In the period 1965 to 1985, when the industrial market economies grew by an average of 2.5 per cent, the economies of sub-Saharan Africa actually contracted by 0.2 per cent. Even during a so-called recovery year like 1984 the five poorest countries (Ethiopia, Bangladesh, Mali, Nepal and Zaire) expanded by only 0.14 per cent on average. For countries which rely on exports of raw materials for their income a modest recovery in the West founded partly on the collapse of commodity prices can mean even greater deprivation for them.

Incidentally, it is worth noting that Britain which could once claim to be one of the wealthiest countries per capita in the world (if not actually, the wealthiest) now scrapes in at twentieth in the top 20 table of the GNP per capita. If non-European countries with populations of less than a million (excluded from the main World Bank tables) are added in then the U.K. drops out of the top 20 altogether.

Qatar and Brunei would occupy the second and third positions with Bahrain also ahead of the U.K. If Eastern European countries were included (where meaningful comparisons are difficult to make) the position might look even worse. If the trend of relative decline in Britain's position with the rest of the world does not change soon the country which invented the industrial revolution might have to be reclassified from an industrial market economy into one of the World Bank's middle income groups.

What is tragic, and getting worse, is the inability, or unwillingness, of richer countries to help smaller ones. Just as the gap between the rich and the poor appears to be getting wider within individual countries (like Britain and the U.S.) so the gap between the richest and poorest countries also seems to be getting wider. And with richer nations becoming more penny pinching about official aid of all kinds there looks to be nothing around the corner to put things right — The Guardian.

Some students complained that banks here were holding back their money sent from home for as long as one month, leaving them often without any means to support themselves.

Students from Third World countries can be seen around major Belgrade banks and hotels dealing on the foreign currency black market to supplement their incomes.

Some students complained that banks here were holding back their money sent from home for as long as one month, leaving them often without any means to support themselves.

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Conner poised to bring America's Cup home

FREMANTLE, Australia (AP) — Stars and Stripes dominated Kookaburra III in moderate winds Monday, winning by 1 minute, 46 seconds to take a 3-0 lead and move within one victory of bringing the America's Cup back to the United States.

It had been in America for 132 years, ever since the competition began in 1851. But Australia won it in 1983. Skipper Dennis Conner, who lost it, is on the verge of regaining yachting's biggest prize.

The fourth, and potentially decisive, race is scheduled for Tuesday, unless one of the skippers requests an off day. And, considering the circumstances, it seemed likely Australia's Iain Murray would ask for one to regroup.

After the race it was learned the Kookaburra camp received a phone call that there was a bomb aboard their boat. A chase boat was sent alongside to inform the crew. No bomb was found. No other details were immediately available.

Conner won the first race in heavy winds by 1:41 and the second race in light winds in 1:10. He won Monday in moderate winds of 12 to 20 knots out of the southwest.

Kookaburra III got off to its best start in the best-of-seven series in Monday's race. The boats crossed the starting line evenly, then engaged in the most aggressive competition of the three races.

The Australian defender was slightly in front when the boats crossed each other four minutes into the race. Seventeen minutes later they crossed again and this time Conner beat Stars and Stripes ahead by about two boat lengths.

Conner never trailed again.

Stars and Stripes led by 15 seconds at the first mark then

pulled away on the second leg, a downwind run. It added a whopping 42 seconds to its lead to build its margin to 57 seconds.

Moments after the start and late in the second leg, Kookaburra III bowman Don McCracken went up the mast, apparently to work on a mainsail zipper, which controls the sail's shape and area.

The advantages at each of the next five marks were 1:21, 1:31, 1:29, 1:49 and 1:41, respectively. Early in the eighth and final leg, Kookaburra personnel in a rubber boat pulled alongside their yellow-bulld 12 metre and spoke to the crew. Rules prevent communication with the yachts during a race.

The Americans were so relaxed and confident that they joked among each other.

Conner, in fact, so enjoyed the race that at one point he even surrendered the wheel to tactician Tim Whidden.

The American crew chatted and joked like yachtsmen out for an afternoon's pleasure sail during the race as they pulled away from

Australia and closer to victory. "Let's go back to work," said Conner, a 44-year-old drapery wholesaler, as he took over the wheel again.

The yachts broke evenly after Conner fought off Peter Gilmour, the Aussie's combative starting helmsman, to take his favourite end of the line. Murray took over and had Kookaburra a length ahead five minutes into the race.

Ten minutes later Conner had to veer away to avoid hitting Kookaburra as they crossed tracks. Murray tacked right on his bow, a "slam dunk" in sailing vernacular.

Stars and Stripes moved into high gear, sailing faster to leeward. Conner was masterful, sailing in and off the wind in a scalloping motion to finally force Murray to tack away.

Then he gave his blue yacht her head to use her not so secret weapon, straight line speed.

Aussie hopes nonetheless rose as did the wind: 12-14 knots at the start and increasing to 19. But Conner reached the first of eight bouys on the 24.1-mile course three boat lengths ahead.

The ensuing spinnaker run, meant to be Stars and Stripes' weak point, was where Conner beat Murray, adding 42 seconds to his lead.

Canada among Davis Cup victors

CARACAS, Venezuela (AP) — Canada won the first round of the American Zone Davis Cup 4-1 Sunday when Martin Wostenholme beat Venezuelan Nicolas Pereira 2-0.

Venezuela chalked up its only triumph with Carlos Claverie's 2-1 defeat of Glenn Michibata. The individual set scores for the reverse singles were 6-4, 8-6 in the Wostenholme-Pereira

match, and 6-3, 5-7, 8-6 in the hard-fought Claverie-Michibata match. The matches were abbreviated to only three sets, since Canada had already won the tie.

It was Canada's first successful tie since 1985, when it beat Commonwealth Caribbean, only to go down that year to Mexico.

In Dakar, Senegal won its Davis Cup African Zone first-round tennis match over Morocco 3-2 Sunday.

Euro soccer roundup

Lineker, Maradona have scoring spree

LONDON (R) — Gary Lineker's hat-trick was followed 18 hours later by a brace of Diego Maradona goals as Barcelona heroes past and present continued to battle for the title of "best striker in the world" over the weekend.

The tussle between the Englishman and the Argentine began under the Mexican sun as Argentina beat England 2-1 in a World Cup quarter-final on its way to winning the title.

Lineker's goal in that game, his sixth, ensured he took the title as top goalscorer of the competition — Maradona's performance guaranteed his place among soccer's immortals.

The Argentine has since been elevated to the level of deity by fans of Napoli who Sunday clinched its fifth away win of the season with a 3-0 defeat of Udinese.

Maradona took his goal tally for the season to eight with a penalty in the 30th minute and curling shot 11 minutes later. He left the pitch four minutes from time after slightly injuring his left ankle, a problem joint for the past month.

With 13 weeks left Maradona felt it would be tempting fate to

talk about the title chances of Napoli, who lead the league by two points. "I consider it unlikely to talk about that yet. But we showed at Udine that Napoli are a great team."

Not even the most rabid of Lineker's supporters would pretend he was the equal of the chunky Argentine captain in terms of all-round skill.

But the striker's performance in Barcelona's 3-2 win over arch rival Real Madrid proved his opportunism is unequalled in the penalty box where every cross seems unerringly drawn to his feet.

The first goal came after three minutes when Lineker slid home a Victor Munoz cross and the third came shortly after half-time as the England striker, watched by national manager Bobby Robson, latched on to a long clearance by his goalkeeper to slot home.

But it was the second goal which best illustrated Lineker's gift. As Francisco Carrasco broke through the Real defence on the right, Lineker drifted away from his markers into space on the left apparently out of the danger zone.

However, seconds later when

Carrasco's shot was saved and the ball ran loose, it was Lineker, surrounded by Real defenders, who was in position to prod home.

Two other masters of the art of scoring, Jorge Valdano and Hugo Sanchez, the Spanish League's top scorer, pulled goals back for Real in the second half but Lineker was the talk of the Nou Camp Stadium after increasing his team's lead over Real to three points.

The Spanish press said the result showed the superiority of Barcelona manager Terry Venables over his Real counterpart, Dutchman Leo Beenhakker. "Barcelona are strong and organized but above all seem to believe in the way the coach tells them to do things. Real have individual skill, but look confused."

In Portugal another vintage goalscorer, Fernando Gomes, helped Porto to a 3-0 win over Rio Ave which kept it in second place two points behind leader Benfica.

Gomes, who like Lineker could find space to score in a closed matchbox, hit his 18th goal of the season to remain top scorer in the Portuguese League.

Swiss take another gold in world ski championship

CRANS-MONTANA, Switzerland (AP) — Pim Zurbiggen, upset in two previous events, finally got his first gold medal of the Alpine Ski World Championships Monday with a blazing run in the inaugural men's Super-G.

Zurbiggen, the idol on skis from nearby Saas-Almagell, zoomed down the Chetzeron course in 1 minute, 19.93 seconds to easily outdistance the field in a race he was not favoured to win. "Now I am a happy man," Zurbiggen said. "I no longer feel pressure on me, so I feel I can do very well in the coming races."

The silver medal went to Marc Girardelli of Luxembourg, who edged Zurbiggen Sunday for the men's combined title. Girardelli was almost a second behind the winner, at 1:20.80.

Third was the favourite, defending World Cup Super-G Champion Markus Wasmeier of West Germany, in 1:21.08.

The gold was the fourth of the championships for the Swiss team, matching their total in the last World Championships in 1985 and moving them to within one of equalling the record five golds won by Austria in 1962.

On Saturday, Zurbiggen lost the downhill championship he won in Bormio, Italy, two years

ago, finishing second to Swiss teammate Peter Mueller. Then, on Sunday, it was silver again in an event he won in Bormio, as Girardelli edged him in the complex combined scoring formula with a third-place finish in the downhill portion.

But Monday, with wispy clouds streaking the sky and Swiss fans again cheering him on, Zurbiggen made sure that the first World Championship gold medal ever awarded in the race that mixes downhill speed and slalom agility would be his.

Girardelli set a torrid pace as the first racer down the course. But then came Zurbiggen, the World Cup overall leader, starting no. 5 in a field of 82 racers. The 77 who followed might as well have stayed in their hotels or gone sightseeing.

Zurbiggen was .15 seconds behind Girardelli's pace at the top of the 1,553-metre (1,398-yard) course. But by the time he reached the midpoint, he was skiing in a tight tuck, like a downhill out to make the smallest skiing in a tight tuck, like a downhill out to make the smallest hole possible in the air.

He was .55 seconds ahead of Girardelli going into the final stretch.

Americans give up revolt

LONDON (AP) — The Oxford University boat race crew was back on an even keel Monday after rebel oarsmen abandoned a mutiny that threatened to upset the team's chances in the annual rowing challenge against Cambridge.

"All the rowers have returned and have said they want to take part in the boat race" on March 28, said the Oxford chief coach Dan Topolski.

"They phoned up individually and hopefully, we can now put all this behind us. We have lost two weeks and need to make it up fast."

An American-led revolt over the dropping of a teammate led to one of the biggest controversies in the 158-year history of the prestigious race along part of the River Thames.

The first choice crew, including four Americans, said they would

not take part unless another American, Chris Clark, was reinstated in the squad in favour of Oxford Boat Club President Donald MacDonald.

MacDonald set a midnight Sunday deadline, warning that if the rebels did not change their minds, he would announce that the reserve eight, Isis, would replace them in the big race.

Less than two hours before the deadline, five of the crew — including Americans Chris Huntington and Chris Penny — gave up their protest.

Jonathan Fish and Dan Lyons still had not made contact as the ultimatum passed. But Topolski said they got in touch with MacDonald soon afterwards.

"Donald's phone had been busy so he gave them more time to reconsider. I don't want to discuss this any more, not even with the crew. Let's just get on with it," Topolski added.

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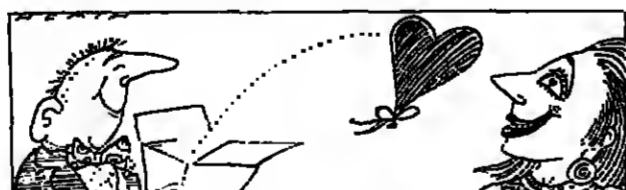
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One sterling	1.5170/80	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.3353/58	Canadian dollar
	1.8170/80	West German marks
	2.0495/0505	Dutch guilders
	1.5318/28	Swiss francs
	37.58/63	French francs
	6.0550/0600	Belgian francs
	1293/1294	Italian lire
	152.95/153.05	Japanese yen
	6.5000/5100	Swedish crowns
	7.0002/0100	Norwegian crowns
	6.8700/8800	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	405.70/406.20	U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares here backed down from earlier record highs as Wall Street opened lower, although prices were still well above Friday's closings. By 1530 GMT, the FTSE 100 index was up 20.6 at 1,828.9 after a record 1,835.0 at 1355 GMT.

The market was pushed higher in early business by persistent demand for chemicals and pharmaceuticals, Glaxo leading the way with an 86p rise to 1.375.

Dealers said Glaxo soared on reports about a new migraine drug, which along with the anti-anxiety drug announced in December could substantially extend Glaxo's market base.

Beecham rose 10p to 496 in sympathy.

Heavy U.S. support was evident in other internationally traded shares including ICI up 39p to 1,296. Dealers said the shares were in demand ahead of results due soon. Unilever put on 55p to 2,398 while Reed moved up 16p to 387.

Dealers said the market fundamentals here continue to look strong especially after better than expected U.K. trade and borrowing requirement figures.

With 1987 widely seen as an election year investors are speculating the March 17 U.K. budget might bring tax cuts.

Major Pakistani bank closes office in Jordan

AMMAN (R) — A major Pakistani bank, Habib Bank Ltd. said Monday it has closed its representative office in Amman after failing to obtain the Central Bank of Jordan's permission to open a commercial branch.

Habib Bank representative, Mr. Mohammad Aslam Chaudhri, said the central bank had been officially notified of the decision.

He told Reuters the bank opened its office in 1982, hoping to upgrade it into a branch later, but this became impossible under the central bank's moratorium on the opening of more bank branches.

"Besides, business was limited and did not justify keeping the office, with an overhead cost of \$150,000 annually. We would like to have a branch here once the moratorium is lifted," Mr. Chaudhri said.

There are 16 commercial banks, seven of them foreign, operating in Jordan. There is also a joint-venture Syrian-Jordanian bank and five representative offices for French, Swiss and Austrian banks.

In January last year, Chase Manhattan, the world's 10th biggest bank, opted to withdraw rather than increase its capital in line with a government decree.

S. Arabia, McDonnell lead list of U.S. armament deals

WASHINGTON (R) — McDonnell Douglas Corp was the leading U.S. arms exporter and Saudi Arabia the top importer in 1985, the latest year for which figures are available, according to a private study released Sunday.

The report, prepared by the non-profit Investor Responsibility Research Centre, said McDonnell led American arms exporters with \$1.62 billion in prime contract awards in 1985.

Next came Boeing company with \$1.29 billion and General Dynamics Corp with \$1.23 billion.

All three performances marked slight improvements in arms export sales over the previous year, when McDonnell was also the leader.

McDonnell Douglas is currently the biggest U.S. defence contractor overall. Its accounts include production of cruise missiles and fighter aircraft for both the navy and air force.

The study said the lion's share of the overseas awards to the three leaders were for aircraft such as McDonnell's FA-18 Hornet, General Dynamics' F-16 Falcon, and Boeing's E-3A Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft.

Study co-author Raul Madrid told a news conference he had obtained the statistics from Pentagon contract records.

The study said the leading recipient of U.S. military deliveries in 1985 was Saudi Arabia, which took delivery of \$2.99 billion worth of hardware, down from \$3.92 billion in the previous year.

Among Third World countries, Israel was the second largest recipient after Saudi Arabia with \$717.4 million worth of military equipment received. Egypt was next at \$669.4 million.

Among developed countries, Japan led with U.S. military imports worth \$750 million, followed by West Germany (\$743.3 million) and Australia (\$674.6 million).

Belgium to mint ECU coins

BRUSSELS (AP) — Belgium will issue the first-ever European Currency Unit (ECU) coins to symbolise European monetary integration, officials said Monday.

The national bank plans to issue the gold and silver coins in denominations of 20 and 100 ECUs in time for the 30th anniversary of the European Community on March 25.

Financial Minister Mark Eyskens called the minting of the coins "a political act with symbolic value to make the idea of European monetary integration more concrete."

The ECU is the joint currency for the European Community (EC) nations. Its value is calculated daily on the basis of all 12 EC national currencies except those of Spain and Portugal, which joined the EC on Jan. 1, 1986.

On Monday, an ECU was worth about \$1.14. One side of the coins will show the head of Emperor Charles V, who minted a coin in 1520 which was valid in most parts of Europe.

The other side shows the denomination in a circle of 12 stars representing the 12 EC nations.

The ECU was instituted in 1979 as part of the European monetary system which aims to stabilise the exchange rates of EC currencies.

Lebanese lira plunges again

BEIRUT (R) — The battered Lebanese pound fell against the dollar Monday amid continued political deadlock and the suspension of flights to Beirut by Middle East Airlines (MEA), the national carrier, dealers said.

The pound closed at 89.25 to the dollar compared to 87.43 on Saturday.

"There are no signs yet of any improvement in the political and security situation and the fact that MEA has suspended its flights led people to rush for dollars," one dealer said.

MEA directors said after a meeting Sunday that they had decided to stop flights after insurers withdrew cover on all MEA passengers.

Since the decision there have been no flights to or from the airport, sited just of Muslim-held west Beirut and used only by MEA and Soviet and East European airlines.

Kuwait Petroleum Corporation suffers 74% drop in profits

KUWAIT (Agencies) — The Kuwait Petroleum Corp. (KPC) on Sunday reported a 74 per cent dip in its profits for the fiscal year ending June 30 and blamed the plunge of oil prices in 1986.

Severe competition on the world market for refined products was also blamed for the profit decline suffered by the state-run body, which controls oil production and processing.

The KPC's annual report showed that profits dropped from 209 million dinars (\$731 million) in fiscal 1984-85 to 54 million dinars (\$189 million) in fiscal 1985-86.

The Gulf state's fiscal years start July 1 and end the following June 30.

The oil minister, Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah, who chairs the conglomerate's board, attributed the drastic retreat in profits to "the all-out chaos which dominated the world oil market in the year."

Sheikh Ali, writing in the report's preface, was satisfied

however that the KPC had been able to "accommodate rapidly to the new circumstances, thanks to the strategy of integration and diversification it has been pursuing since its foundation in 1980."

He attached particular significance to the fact that the KPC managed to alleviate the adverse impact of oil prices through the operation of KPC-owned refineries in Europe at maximum capacity, and the optimum utilisation of distribution outlets in Europe.

Sheikh Ali said that the corporation has taken "good strides toward boosting its refining and marketing activities in Europe through the modernisation of productive units and development of transport and stockpiling facilities, particularly in Holland."

But he reported a shrinkage in the corporation's exploration activities in response to sluggish circumstances ruling in the world market.

"Despite the continued severe competition in the market of refined products as a result of the sharp decline of oil prices, the KPC managed to preserve its shares in the European market," Sheikh Ali said.

But he reported a shrinkage in the corporation's exploration activities in response to sluggish circumstances ruling in the world market.

Kuwait restores fixed crude oil prices

Meanwhile, Kuwait implemented a formerly announced crude oil export price of \$16.67 a

barrel Sunday under an OPEC agreement in December to return to fixed prices, oil industry sources said.

The 13-member Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) agreed to revert to fixed official prices from this month in an effort to stabilise the world oil market.

OPEC abandoned fixed prices more than a year ago, which led to an unravelling of production controls and a consequent sharp fall in oil prices — briefly to under \$10 from around \$30 in late 1985 — in a glutted market.

An OPEC decision last August to reimpose output limits, and an agreement in December to reduce them, helped prices recover by the turn of the year to around the newly agreed market price of \$18 a barrel.

From Sunday, prices are pegged to that reference quote, with actual charges by individual OPEC members determined by the quality of crude and shipping costs.

Air Algeria cuts services

ALGIERS (AP) — The state-owned airline Air Algerie on Sunday announced cuts in foreign and domestic services as a result of "the negative effects of the world economic crisis."

Director General Slimane Bendjedid said the company has decided to suspend its weekly flights from Algiers to Kuwait, Malta and the Angolan capital, Luanda, as well as a weekly service from Tebessa, near the Tunisian border, to Marseille. Flights from Algiers to Nice are to be reduced, while there will be drastic cuts in domestic services except where the local authorities concerned agree to pay for the deficit.

Air Algerie serves more than 30 foreign destinations in the Middle East and Europe, mostly in France, with 32 Boeings and four Airbus jumbos. It carried more than 3 million passengers in 1985, half of them on domestic services.

Poor service slows China's tourism sector

PEKING (R) — Poor service is slowing China's growing tourist industry, an official newspaper reported Monday. The China Daily said 1.5 million tourists visited China last year, up 7.8 per cent on the 1985 total, but the rise that year had been 21 per cent.

"Poor service in the country's tourists industry accounted for the slackening off in the number of visitors," it said. The number of Japanese, the largest group of tourists and seen as the heaviest spenders, grew by only 1.4 per cent to 470,000. The number of visiting foreign businessmen rose 41.2 per cent to 240,000, it said.

Dollar starts week with new drop

LONDON (R) — Reports that the Group of Five (G-5) major industrial nations do not, after all, plan a meeting next weekend to address the present turmoil in the currency markets sent the dollar down again Monday.

It began the week in London worth 1.8175 West German marks and dipped briefly to 1.81 after closing on Friday at 1.8320. It began at 153 Japanese yen, down from Friday's 153.67. The gold price rose \$2.7 to 406.45 an ounce.

The dollar rode a rollercoaster on the foreign exchanges last week, going as low as 1.7670 marks on Wednesday. Dealers were convinced that the United States wanted a weak dollar to make its exports more competitive and help narrow its huge trade deficit.

On Friday, however, the dollar rebounded, helped by new U.S. trade figures. Although these confirmed a record annual deficit for 1986 at \$169.8 billion, the monthly deficit for December was less than that posted in November.

Also, the dollar was buoyed on Friday by reports that the G-5 finance ministers would meet in Paris next weekend. The reports implied that the United States, Japan, West Germany, France and Britain would work together to stabilise the dollar.

The dollar was weaker Monday after a monetary source said in Washington the G-5 ministers had decided against getting together next weekend.

Comments by U.S. Treasury Secretary James Baker that December's better-than-expected trade figures did not necessarily indicate a trend also undermined the dollar.

But dealers added that it was being steadied somewhat by other comments, by both Mr.

Baker and Mr. Karl Otto Poehl, president of the Bundesbank, West Germany's central bank, that the dollar was now more appropriately valued than in the recent past.

The trade surplus nations, West Germany and Japan, certainly feel the dollar has fallen far enough from its early 1985 peak of nearly 3.5 marks and a level only about six weeks ago comfortably above two marks.

Both reported record annual trade surpluses last week but say now that the appreciation of the mark and yen is pinching their export-driven economies.

The unanswered question, however, is precisely where the United States wants the dollar to stop. Only concerted central bank intervention in the markets, in which the United States joined, could be depended on to arrest its decline.

Mr. Baker's weekend comment on television that "the relationship between the currencies today better reflects the economic fundamentals," while steadying the dollar, fell short of the kind of specific commitment that the market would like and which might have emerged from a meeting of the G-5.

Britain's pound sterling was Monday undermined by the weaker dollar. It opened the week at 2.7575 marks from Friday's 2.7655. On its trade weight index, measured against a basket of 18 currencies, it opened lower at 68.4 per cent of its 1975 value compared to a previous close of 68.5.

In Tokyo, the Tokyo Stock Market showed that last week's climb above the magic 20,000

barrier was no fluke by rising Monday to another record close.

The market shrugged off Saturday's slight downturn and rebounded as investors reckoned next week's listing of shares of Nippon Telegraph and Telephone (NTT) would propel the index to even further heights, brokers said.

The market average ended 48.54 up at a record closing high of 20,072.09, surpassing the previous record close of 20,048.35 set last Friday. It shed 24.80 during Saturday's half-day session.

After an early rush which drove the index to a record 20,156.10, the market drifted aimlessly before slipping in the final hour as speculators cashed in some of their recent gains, brokers said. The market average has climbed in 13 of the past 15 sessions and some investors are concerned that the race of the increase has been too fast.

The index of 225 of Japan's top companies has doubled in the past three years and towers over its post-war low of 85.25 set in 1950.

Despite its current lofty levels, brokers said the market would rise even further this week because the government has a lot riding on next Monday's NTT listing. NTT is the latest and the biggest sale of shares by the government.

More than 1.85 million NTT shares will begin trading at 1.197 million yen each.

"It wouldn't look very good for the government if NTT were trading at 900,000 a week after listing," one analyst said.

Another analyst said the market would be firm through the NTT listing, thanks in part to support by securities companies edged on by the government.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 3, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A great day to go after what you desire the most. Make sure that you first study the appealing aspects, and then go at it with your best progressive ideas.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Contact the most dynamic and progressive persons you know and get good suggestions that help you advance.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Seek out individuals who think along New Era lines and get ideas how to advance in your career.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Cultivate new acquaintances at new places and gain assistance in obtaining your cherished wishes.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Study your relationship with the one you love and adopt a different and more pleasing attitude.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) It would be wise now to bring into your group very wide-awake and dynamic persons with new and modern ideas.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) You can delve right into your activities with great spirit and handle them quickly. Speak clearly today.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) You can enjoy pleasures of the past. Get your talents known to those who are prominent and impress them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) A good day to do whatever will make your home look more modern and attractive.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Communication with all types of persons can bring excellent results today if you act quickly.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Use more modern methods in handling property affairs. Get rid of that chip on your shoulder.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You have fine ideas and plans that should be brought to the attention of highways who can support them.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) You have good ideas for gaining greater income, so put them in operation. Get out of your long-time rut.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she will be a fine student and should have the best academic education possible, since the mind here is brilliant and the enthusiasm is great. Much can be accomplished during the lifetime in whatever profession is chosen, especially if along modern lines.

THE Daily Crossword by Nancy McCarthy

ACROSS

- King of far.
- Fasteners.
- Panda's box contents.
- Parlor place.
- Haste.
- Cockney old man.
- Speaker.
- With authority.
- Chile old.
- Gazing steadily.
- Contraction.
- Medical pipe.
- Money player.
- Central part.
- Hurled.
- Wits in charge.
- Upright.
- Rich cake.
- Lat. abbr.
- Decorous.
- Outing and something.
- With book the part off.
- N.Y. island.
- Box-office letters.
- Chalkboard.
- Malady.
- Dancer.
- Chaise.
- Contents.
- Swiss river.
- Ways.
- Mus.
- Brokers do.
- In a verse.
- sum.
- Religion.
- Musically slow.
- Lie.
- Flow slowly.
- Panda's hands.
- Never to the North Sea.

DOWN

- Chast dog.
- Ball weapon.
- Artful tea.
- Pondation.
- Land speakers.
- Following.
- 7 bar.
- Kind of far.
- Hunting dog.
- Bakery.
- specialist.
- Il. town.
- Forfeited.
- Duties.
- party-gear.
- Attached.
- End for date or refer.
- Remember.
- Iron.
- Preparation.
- Flour.
- Negative.
- Increases in loudness.
- Clawed seal.
- Pix a lawn.
- Tossers.
- Author.
- Belgian.
- Reluct.
- Draw of cattle.
- Line of junction.
- Enigma.
- Clay on the bar.
- Species.
- Graduate degrees.
- Fr. department.
- Small child.
- Pin and staple fastener.
- Choir voice.
- Sup.
- Cleat.
- Terminates.

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

STYLO BILLS AMOS
 HAVE PARROT BULLY
 TRILL LANCE KILLA
 SODA CRACKER KILL
 SOUP SPOTTED
 BETTERIES SOUP
 LIE DRIED TRIALL
 LILAR STEAK BLIND
 TALLIE MARRALS NEW
 AIDIA ESTHERIES
 ROBERTA TRY
 OPT COFFEEBRIAR
 HEIR MILLAN BRIG
 AREA PRESS PAUL
 HAIR GREAT SLOP

Peanuts



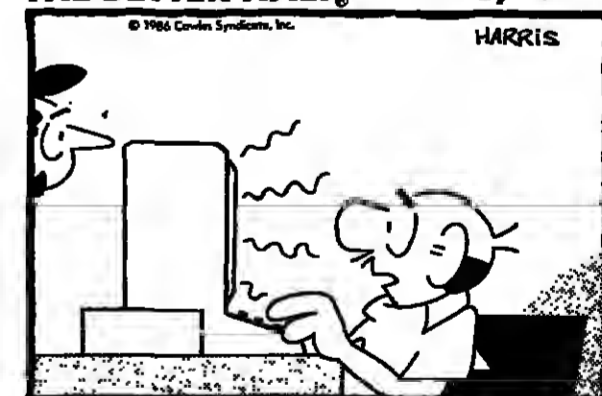
Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME. By Henri Arnold and Bob Leo

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EEDUL
 TYJET
 SNUFIO
 YUBILS

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: EVOKE BYLAW KETTLE SICKEN
 Answer: Might be useful if you want to learn about the "shocking" secrets in that closet — A "SKELETON" KEY

Delhi evacuates 20,000 from border villages

India, Pakistan exchange fire in Kashmir

NEW DELHI (AP) — The Indian army has evacuated 20,000 to 25,000 residents from 100 border villages in Kashmir state after Pakistani troops shelled parts of the area over the weekend, according to reports Monday.

A local journalist in Jammu, summer capital of the state, told the Associated Press that there have been four incidents of firing across the border over the weekend.

The journalist, who asked not to be identified, was reached by telephone Monday and said he had seen "Indian tanks taking position on the border" and the evacuation of civilians.

He said he toured the border and spoke to defence officials who outlined the scope of the evacuation.

A spokesman for the Indian Defence Ministry in New Delhi said he was unable to comment on the reports of firing or evacuation.

"I can, however, say that there has been no significant development on the border, our troops are on alert," said ministry spokesman A.K. Roy.

Pakistan embassy spokesman

Asfah Ahmad Gondal said he was checking the report with Islamabad.

Another Pakistani diplomat, who requested anonymity, said: "It is normal to have few shots fired on the border."

In New Delhi, Indian and Pakistani officials resumed talks Monday for a third day on ending a military buildup along their border.

The talks, scheduled to end Sunday, continued after the two sides failed to reach an agreement on mutual troop withdrawal.

Indian Defence Ministry sources have said 220,000 Indian troops were positioned on the frontier.

Pakistan's troop strength was not known. In New Delhi, the Statesman newspaper reported Pakistani shelling and said Indian troops retaliated, which caused casualties on the Pakistani side. The

number of casualties was not known.

"The situation continued to be alarming along the 750-kilometre line of actual control because the Pakistani forces were continuing to adopt aggressive postures," the Statesman said.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars since independence in 1947. Two were over Kashmir, which both nations claim as their territory.

Since the last war in 1971, troops of the two countries have held their positions at the time of ceasefire, which they call the "line of actual control."

The journalist in Jammu said evacuees had been "housed in schools, government buildings and some in tents. There is a lot of tension up here."

Troops from both the countries have been massing along the 2,966-kilometre frontier, spurring fears of a confrontation.

India began reinforcing its army in the northern state of Punjab on Jan. 23, charging that it was entering an unusual buildup of Pakistani troops across the frontier.

U.N. Human Rights Commission opens 1987 session

GENEVA (AP) — The United Nations Human Rights Commission opened its 1987 session Monday with a wide-ranging agenda likely to focus on situations in southern Africa, the Middle East, Chile and Afghanistan.

The 43-nation meeting, which is scheduled to last six weeks, opened at 11:30 (1030 GMT) with a speech by U.N. Assistant Secretary General Kurt Harnid.

The United States has signaled it plans to aggressively push allegations of human rights abuses in Cuba, Bulgaria, Romania, Poland and Vietnam at the 1987 session of the U.N. Human Rights Commission.

The chief U.S. Delegate, E. Robert Wallach, also wants the commission to drop the priority it traditionally gives to discussions of conditions in Chile, southern Africa and Israeli-occupied territories.

West European sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, have said southern Africa, the Middle East, Chile and Afghanistan are expected to be the focus of debate.

But the United States says Chile has been more cooperative in United Nations inquiries by allowing on-the-spot visits by a commissions investigator. Other countries, such as Iran and Afghanistan, have barred such visits.

Mr. Wallach, who insists his name be spelled in lower-case letters, plans to back up charges of human rights abuse by some countries with what he calls a "credible witness programme."

One planned witness is Armando Valladares, the Cuban author released last year into exile after serving two decades in Cuban jails.

Cuba, in response, may call for investigations of the human rights situation in Puerto Rico and of policies toward American Indians, West European sources said.

One potential dispute was defused when Hermann Klenner of East Germany, a possible appointee to chair the 43-nation commission, was left off of his country's delegation.

Jewish groups have claimed that Klenner, who was commission vice chairman in 1986 and had been widely expected to become chairman this year, had been a member of the Nazi Party.

One West European delegate, speaking on condition of anonymity, cited what he called a "reasonable and cooperative" approach by the Soviet Union in preliminary talks concerning a declaration on the rights of human rights defenders.

Canada, which has observer status at the commission, and Norway have submitted a proposal specifying that people promoting human rights must not be subject to any form of discrimination.

Rebels to swap Salvadorean colonel with 57 prisoners

SAN SALVADOR, El Salvador (AP) — Leftist guerrillas have agreed to free an army colonel held captive for 15 months in exchange for the government's release of more than 50 political prisoners, both sides said Sunday.

"It will be a simultaneous exchange," Julio Rey Prendes, culture and communications minister and a close friend of President Jose Napoleon Duarte, said in a telephone interview Sunday night.

Rey Prendes was to be among the government representatives flying by helicopter to northern Morazan province to bring Col. Omar Napoleon Avalos back to the capital of San Salvador.

Col. Avalos was expected to meet with journalists at a news conference after his return, Mr. Rey Prendes said, adding "that will depend on his spirits and how he feels."

Marxist rebels, grouped as the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front, kidnapped Col. Avalos from his farm in central Cuscatlan province on Oct. 26, 1985. He had served as head of the Federal Civil Aeronautics Board.

Negotiations over his release were stalled until about 10 days ago when representatives of the rebels and the government met in Panama to work out final details of an exchange. The Roman Catholic Church acted as mediator.

Last Thursday, the government, as a first step, agreed to let 39 wounded guerrillas leave the country with the International Red Cross. The injured were flown to Cuba.

The Archbishop of San Salvador, Monsignor Arturo Rivera Damas, said in his Sunday homily that the release of the wounded was a step in "humanising" the civil war.

Mr. Prendes said the prisoners who will be released from Mariona Prison in northern San Salvador "have said they want to stay in the country."

A rebel source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said 57 prisoners will be turned over to a special committee made up of representatives of the International Red Cross, the Catholic Church and the foreign diplomatic corps.

60 die in Peruvian flood

LIMA (R) — At least 60 people died and 10 were missing after a river burst its banks during heavy rain near the town of Villarica in eastern Peru, police sources said.

They said two villages near Villarica, in the province of Pasco, were also under water after the River Entaz flooded.

The sources said some 500 people were left homeless in Villarica, a town of 10,000 people 350 kilometres east of Lima. Roads to Villarica were cut off and telephone lines were down, they added.

U.K. helicopter crashes into mountains; one killed

STIRLING, Scotland (AP) — A Royal Air Force helicopter searching for a missing climber has crashed into a mountain, killing a policeman and injuring three other people on board, police said.

The Wessex helicopter crashed into Ben More, about 150 kilometres from the top of the 750 metre peak in central Scotland, said police in nearby Stirling.

25 killed, many injured in Yugoslav bus accident

BELGRADE (R) — Twenty-five people were killed and many injured early Monday when a bus loaded with children returning from winter holidays collided with a trailer-truck in eastern Yugoslavia, police said.

The accident took place shortly after midnight on the main Yugoslav highway, near the city of Nis, 300 kilometres south of Belgrade, the police said.

No details were immediately available, but police said the road was icy and a truck bearing foreign registration plates was involved in the accident.

They said 20 people were admitted to hospital in Nis.

Basque separatists claim attack on military bus

BILBAO, Spain (AP) — The Basque separatist organisation ETA said Monday it carried out a recent attack against a military bus in Zaragoza which left two dead and 41 injured.

In a note sent to Basque newspapers, ETA said it would continue attacks against military officers.

A car bomb exploded in downtown Zaragoza last Friday destroying a bus carrying military instructors to a military academy in this north eastern city.

The dead included Maj. Manuel Rivera, an army officer, and Angel Ramos, civilian driver of the bus.

The injured included 28 military personnel and 13 civilian pedestrians. Five army officers and one civilian remained in intensive care units in Zaragoza hospitals. The other 35 injured were reported to be out of danger.

Police said about 50 kilograms of explosives were set off by remote control when the bus passed by.

ETA, which stands for Homeland and Liberty in the Basque language, claimed responsibility for 42 deaths last year, and nearly 600 deaths since it began a campaign 19 years ago to secure independence for the three-province northern Spanish Basque country.

Officials said the exact cause of the fire was not determined.

Kuo Yi, 46, the hotel owner, and Yu Chiang-Mei, 40, the only worker at the hotel when the fire broke out, were taken into the custody of Kaohsiung district court Sunday night pending formal charges, police said.

Tao Chi-Yu, chief of Kaohsiung's firefighting squad, told reporters that the hotel was not installed with an emergency staircase and some of its exits were blocked with hotel supplies, preventing guests from escaping.

Most of the dead, including five children, were found on the upper two floors. In addition, 13 people were injured. No foreigners were among the victims.

Refugees from unfriendly countries get preference in U.S. deportation cases

WASHINGTON (AP) — Salvadorans deported by the United States to their war-torn land are far more likely to be killed than Poles sent back to their country, yet government figures show Polish refugees have a greater chance than Salvadorans of winning U.S. asylum based on fear of persecution back home.

Believing the disparity to be unfair — and intentional — representative Joseph Moakley and Senator Dennis Deconcini, both opposition Democrats, are launching a new drive to stop deportations of all Salvadorans for two years.

During that time, the General Accounting Office (GAO) would study conditions in that country to determine whether those deported would face persecution. Mr. Moakley's bill also would provide the same relief for Nicaraguans — an attempt, he admits, to pick up votes of those who oppose sending refugees back to the Sandinista government.

Mr. Moakley and Mr. Deconcini argue that the United States government fears that granting asylum, a form of amnesty, to Salvadorans is an embarrassing admission that people face persecution in a country friendly to the United States.

On the other hand, granting asylum to those from unfriendly, Communist-ruled or Communist-leaning nations is fine. It supports U.S. claims that these are repressive regimes, they said.

The Immigration and Naturalisation Service (INS), which decides on asylum requests, and the State Department, which gives advice to the INS, deny that

foreign policy concerns are connected to asylum decisions. The GAO, the investigative arm of Congress, caught the statistical disparity in asylum decisions in a recent report that reviewed 1,450 asylum applications and projected the sample to 32,426.

Statistics were gathered on applicants from four countries from files reviewed from May 1985 through July 1986. Applications from Salvadorans were approved 2 per cent of the time, those from Nicaraguans were approved at a 7 per cent rate, Poles 49 per cent and Iranians 66 per cent.

More recent INS figures covering the 1986 fiscal year are 59 per cent for Iran, 4.6 per cent for El Salvador, 27 per cent for Nicaragua and 50 per cent for Poland. The overall approval rate for all countries was 30 per cent.

Ralph Thomas, who heads the Refugee and Asylum Programme of the INS, said the 27 per cent rate for Nicaragua was high because a number of anticipated rejections had not yet been processed.

Both Thomas and Edward H. Wilkinson, director of the Office of Asylum in the State Department, acknowledged that returnees to El Salvador were more likely to die than those sent back to Poland because of the civil war in the Central American country.

Mr. Thomas said many Salvadorans have had problems winning approval for asylum because their applications do not meet the law's requirements.

The 1980 act requires that refugees demonstrate they are unwilling or unable to return home

COLUMNS 768

Australia campaigns against flies

SYDNEY (R) — A teenage pop magazine has declared war on Australia's nastiest inhabitants, its flies. The Melbourne-based Pop Thriller, in its latest edition, called on its readers to kill at least one million flies this summer. It is offering a "celebrity certificate of merit" to each person who kills 25 flies. "If everyone gave a swat, starting from today, we would reduce the fly population considerably in less than five years," it said. Describing Australia as a "fly infested country," the magazine said: "A swat now is a swat for the preservation of all outdoor activities."

Students spend \$20m on cigarettes

SYDNEY (R) — Teenagers in Australia spend more than 30 million dollars (\$20 million) a year on cigarettes, the Medical Journal of Australia said. The magazine said its survey, the biggest ever undertaken, covered 24,000 students aged between 12 and 17 throughout Australia. The survey found about 500,000 students smoked and at least one million drank alcohol in the past year.

\$7m in cash, jewels seized from Marcos

SANTA ANA, California (AP) — Cufflinks worth \$149,000 and a diamond tiara were among the \$7 million in cash and goods seized from deposed Philippine President Ferdinand Marcos and his entourage as they fled to Hawaii, according to a published report. A representative of the new Philippine government gave the Orange County register newspaper a list said to have been compiled by the U.S. customs agents who impounded suitcases and crates of luxury goods from the luggage of Marcos, his wife, Imelda, and about 80 followers when they landed on a U.S. Air Force C-141 in Honolulu on Feb. 26. A customs spokesman in Washington said he could not confirm the authenticity of the document, which was released by former Philippine naval officer Ramon Alcaraz, an Orange County real estate salesman who is helping the government of Philippine President Corason Aquino track down the overseas assets of Marcos and his associates. Among the items on the list are a pearl and diamond-encrusted tiara valued at \$38,286, a pearl, diamond and ruby tiara worth \$47,105, and a "diamond-studded hair comb" valued at \$44,410. Designer suitcases held Rolex, Cartier and Gucci watches, including a gold and diamond Piaget timepiece valued at \$12,000, according to the list.

Ban on driving imposed in Berlin

BERLIN (AP) — Authorities imposed Berlin's first-ever ban on most automobile traffic Sunday after declaring a smog alarm in the partitioned city's western sector. The fashionable Kurfurstendamm Boulevard and other central West Berlin streets, normally clogged with traffic, looked desolate Sunday as police banned all driving except by taxis, emergency vehicles and cars with special pollution-control devices. Authorities imposed the ban at 8:15 a.m. (0715 GMT) after smog levels jumped due to a coincidence of frigid, almost windless weather and heavy pollution coming from industrial districts in surrounding East Germany. No anti-smog measures were reported Sunday in Communist-ruled East Berlin, where primitive car engines often contribute to considerably worse air pollution than in West Berlin.

Malaysia proposes restrictions for drivers

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (AP) — A proposed new law would ban smoking, eating or drinking while driving, a top official said Monday. Works Minister S. Samy Vellu, head of the ministry drafting the law, said other actions for which motorists would be fined under the proposed law include throwing litter from cars and hanging an arm outside the car. All these actions made drivers pay less attention to driving and cause accidents, he told reporters. He said the ban on drinking while driving would include all beverages, not just liquor. Fines for breaking the law and other details were being worked out, he said.

'Queen locked door on intruder'

LONDON (AP) — A London newspaper reported Monday that Queen Elizabeth II locked the front door of her Sandringham mansion when she saw an intruder rushing unchallenged toward the building. Buckingham Palace would not comment on the report in the daily tabloid the Sun, but said that when the intrusion occurred 10 days ago, it was fully reported. On Jan. 24, while the queen was spending her annual New Year holiday at Sandringham in Norfolk County, police reported that a man had broken into the grounds two days before and was tackled and arrested by a police officer. The Sun's report claims the queen, watching from an upstairs window, saw the intruder rushing across the grounds and ran down to lock herself in. The paper said the officer knocked the unidentified man to the ground 1.5 metres from the door of the house. A spokesman for Norfolk police said Sunday night that no one was available to comment. The Sun claimed that after the intruder was intercepted, the queen and Queen Mother Elizabeth watched as he grappled with the officer, swearing. It said the man was restrained with handcuffs before being led away and that he was detained at a psychiatric hospital.

Nun in golf cart draws stares

SEA ISLE CITY, New Jersey (AP) — The yellow golf cart causes some people to stare when it pulls alongside cars at intersections in this seaside community. It's not just the bright colour and the bobbing red flag that attract attention. When the driver pulls away, her black veil floats behind her and rosy beads hanging around the steering column jiggle. "They call me the flying nun," Sister Isabel Goineau says with a grin. For the past seven years, the 75-year-old nun has been making her way through Sea Isle City using the golf cart, which chugs along at a top speed of 16 kilometres-per-hour. Sister Goineau, who never learned to drive a car, has a special permit from the mayor and police chief to drive the tiny vehicle on visits to the sick and lonely. She sometimes takes Sister Teresa O'Leary along with her. "Oh, Saint Joseph and our Lady," Sister O'Leary says through gritted teeth as Sister Goineau rounds a corner.

Electronics used to arrest offenders

WASHINGTON (AP) — Criminal justice officials in 20 states are using electronic tracking devices to place more than 900 offenders under house arrest programmes, the federal government says. There are 45 such programmes in the United States, 19 of them monitoring fewer than five defendants of offenders each, the National Institute of Justice said in a survey. Fourteen others supervise 20 or more people. The systems usually consist of ankle or wrist bands which emit an electronic signal to a computer. "They all have in common the ability to improve official supervision really are where they are supposed to be," said James K. Stewart, the institute's director. In most of the programmes, a receiver-dialer detects electronic transmissions from the ankle or wrist band worn by the offender and calls a central computer when the signals stop, usually when the person goes more than 150 feet to 200 feet from home. The computer compares the transmissions with the person's curfew schedule and alerts officials.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN
AND OMAR SHARIF
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A ROYAL SACRIFICE

Neither vulnerable. South deals.
NORTH
♠ A 8 4
♥ A J 7 6 3
♦ A 4
♣ 8 5

WEST EAST
♠ Q J 10 5 ♠ K 6
♥ 5 4 ♥ 10 2
♦ 8 3 2 ♦ 10 9 7 6 5
♣ K 10 9 2 ♣ Q 7 6 3

SOUTH
♠ 7 3 2
♥ K Q 9 8
♦ K Q J
♣ A J 4

The bidding:
South West North East
1 NT Pass 2 ♠ Pass
2 ♥ Pass 2 ♠ Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♣ Pass
5 ♠ Pass 6 ♠ Pass
Pass Pass

Opening lead: Queen of ♠

By nature, man tends to cling to his possessions. And when he is down to his last asset, he is extremely reluctant to let go. Unfortunately, that can be an expensive habit.

North's three aces made his hand much more valuable than his point-count suggested. Once the heart fit was uncovered, therefore, he pushed aggressively to slam via a cue-bidding sequence which uncovered

the fact that all suits were controlled.

West led the top of his spade sequence, and declarer was not thrilled with his chances. The only way to avoid losing two spade tricks was to engineer an end play, so he was forced to rise with dummy's ace. East just could not bring himself to part with the king—a decision he was soon to regret.

Declarer cashed the ace of trumps, then took three rounds of diamonds, discarding a club from the table. The ace of clubs was followed by a club ruff, and declarer used a trump to return to hand for another club ruff. With the minor suits stripped, he simply led a spade from the board and hoped.

His wish was rewarded. In with the king of spades, East had nothing but minor-suit cards remaining. No matter which suit he returned, declarer would sluff his remaining spade while ruffing on the table, and so make his slam.

Note that, had East jettisoned his king of spades under the ace at trick one, the contract would have failed. East would be left with a low spade, and declarer would not have had a throw-in available. West would have had to come to two spade tricks no matter what.